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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Holds Dollar Days

Paris Sees 4-Man Talkfest

Irish Problems Give Concern

Japan Begins to Withdraw

Cuba Sees Reds Raid Radio

Pittsburgh Has Steel-Felt

CONGRESS initiates a Dollar Day that may last many days. With fresh energy it tackles the problems of how best to stabilize the dollar and how best to keep many dollars rolling into the public treasury. Noted economists give opinions on how the untouched currency resources of the Federal Reserve System may be used to stimulate money circulation. Should the Federal Reserve Board be required to establish and maintain a stable dollar? Attention is given to Prof. Irving Fisher's plan of pegging the dollar to commodity prices instead of to gold. The statesmen agree that all the necessary resources are at hand; that what they need to discover is the right method of utilizing them. Democratic leaders stand firmly for the sales tax. They believe the revolt is spending itself—that the bill to provide the huge sums needed will pass with the sales tax slightly disfigured but very much in place.

¶ Paris sees an informal conference of no political significance between four officials from three countries. American Ambassador Sackett comes from Berlin to visit American Ambassador Edge, and with German Ambassador von Hoeschen they will talk with Premier Tardieu about such nonpolitical matters as reparations, war debts, and disarmament. If the get-together is really as unpolitical and informal as announced something interesting may happen—reparations, war debts, and disarmament may go hopping ahead.

¶ Northern Ireland regards with alarm the intention announced by the Irish Free State of severing all official ties with Great Britain. Belfast reports that the Irish Republican Army, no longer forbidden, has resumed drilling close to the Free State border. The economic condition to be produced by the carrying out by President de Valera of his plans is also causing serious concern. If there is no participation in the Ottawa Conference, the Irish Free State may have to pay the British 10 per cent tariff on butter and eggs. Can he—the Irish farmer is wondering—get along without his best market?

¶ Shanghai's war begins to minimize to an "incident." Japanese and Chinese representatives officially accept the terms agreed on for an armistice—Chinese troops to remain where they are, Japanese troops to withdraw according to a program to be fixed by Japanese and Chinese military men, a commission of military representatives of neutral powers certifying the withdrawal to the League Committee of Nineteen at Geneva. Japan makes a gesture that can be readily understood in any language—it starts some of its fighting ships sailing back to Japanese ports.

¶ Cuba witnesses something new—a radio raid on public attention. Seven outlaws invade Station CMCF, Havana, and point pistols. Thousands of listeners hear the Yo-Yo Trio stop in the middle of a note and a harsh voice cry: "We are the Communists of Havana. Down with Machado! Strike on March 24!" President and police are deluged with harsh words for several minutes before the invaders drop the "mike" and flee as the outraged police pour in. Officials may close the station, but will find it more difficult to close the Communists. Communism is offered for the world's deliverance, but pistols and bombs and outlawry emphasize its inherent weakness—it doesn't leap along on logic.

¶ Switzerland's resort hotels go British to encourage British tourist trade. "Buy British while traveling in Switzerland," they advertise, and agree to accept English money and to buy English goods in the amount of British patronage. Alpine hostelries have suffered heavily ever since the British Government appealed to its people to help the financial situation by spending their money at home. But now, argue the ingenious innkeepers, the British citizen who wants to boom business will patriotically have to come abroad.

¶ Pittsburgh announces discovery by the Mellon Institute of how to put a felt coat on steel. Steel covered with asbestos or cellulose, at the right temperature and with the use of alloys, can even be rolled, drawn or cut. Metal can be given a silk-like finish or even covered with fur. The new process, developed by Dr. A. W. Coffin, brings into complete union materials that have been entirely alien and opens a broad field to manufacture. After this there will be more than ringing rhetoric to the iron hand in the velvet glove—and meaning to ladies in steel-skin coats.

Prague Balloonists Rise 28,020 Feet

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 21

THE balloon "Ernst Brandenburg," manned by Prague natural scientists, went up from Bitterfeld, Ger., on Saturday, for substratospheric investigations, and was reported to have reached a height of 28,020 feet.

Prof. Auguste Piccard, the Belgian, last May ascended into the stratosphere to a height of 52,500 feet (almost 10 miles) and established a balloon altitude record.

Disarmament's Political Bases Demand Action

Call for Treaty Revision Confronts French Hope for Security Pact

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Early in the conference and recurrently the question arose how far the discussion should be confined to disarmament in the technical sense, and how far it should be permitted to wander in the wide fields of the political conditions of disarmament.

It is impossible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule. No disarmament can be effected except in relation to political conditions; but there was, quite properly, the strongest objection in various quarters to converting the Disarmament Conference into a conference for the revision of treaties.

"We must take the world as it is, and ascertain to what degree we can disarm in that world," said one section of conference opinion.

"But you have argued that disarmament depends on security," answered the other section, "and security depends on political conditions."

"Where, then, would you stop? Do you propose to reëxamine the whole constitution of the world? By what right do you take it upon yourself to bring up questions which are not specifically on the program of the conference?"

Careful of Peace Foundations

The dialogue continued in a variety of ways. On the one hand it was written that the conference could not make much progress unless it were veritably a peace conference. On the other hand it was written that to introduce the treaties in a disarmament conference would be not only illegal but would be a shocking example of bad faith which would not be tolerated by a large number of nations.

Certainly it would be wrong to challenge, in the Disarmament Conference, the very foundations of peace. Those who proclaim that the conference must take existing conditions and not claim any right even to suggest the smallest alteration are unquestionably in a legal sense correct.

Yet the dilemma presents itself to everybody. If there are, especially in Europe, nations which believe they have been unfairly dealt with, deprived of territory which belongs to them, their minorities subjected to hardships in neighboring countries, political conditions imposed on them which they feel to be unbearable, must there not be a state of unrest, which by arousing fears and animosities will render any drastic measure of disarmament impracticable?

And, on the contrary, if there were general political content would not a drastic measure of disarmament be accepted with alacrity?

Promise of Further Progress

The Disarmament Conference is not the place to discuss, with any profundity, the political conditions of Europe, and it can have no power to make recommendations outside its special sphere. But it is surely indisputable that the political problems of Europe render the task of the conference infinitely more difficult.

It must doubtless be content to make a beginning which will be a promise of further progress. That will be all to the good. But the French are right when they say that security must precede any large measure of disarmament, though a more modest measure of disarmament, such as is possible, will undoubtedly add to security.

The French are right, but those Germans who assert that the removal of injustices which were caused by the treaties, or which existed before the treaties, is a preliminary condition of security, are equally right.

There must be some measure of immediate disarmament. It is imperatively demanded. It has become necessary as a pledge of peaceful intentions. Its refusal would awaken the greatest apprehension. And such an immediate measure can and should come out of the Disarmament Conference.

Yet for complete success it is essential that the political conditions be changed. They cannot be changed now, but sooner or later an effort will have to be made to eliminate the causes of animosity, suspicion, and fear, if real disarmament is to be effected.

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DRYS DISCLAIM MOVE TO FORCE PARTIES TO ACT

Contest to Be Decided by Local Elections for Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Organized drys will seek no indorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment at the Chicago conventions, and will attempt to keep the fight a nonpartisan issue in the coming presidential election. This statement was made here today by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, the largest unit among the dry forces, in clarification of the attitude of a large part of the temperance forces at a time when political developments have forced the matter into the limelight.

Constitutional prohibition is a nonpartisan question cutting across party lines equally, Dr. McBride stated, and political questions in regard to it must ultimately be decided in the congressional elections waged in local districts rather than in national conventions.

Dr. McBride placed on wets the onus of attempting to inject partisanship into the liquor issue; asserted that in the coming wet-dry contests the wets had failed to offer any satisfactory substitute for prohibition, and added that the wet leaders had offered no guarantees against the return of the saloon.

Beer Plan Ridiculed

Dr. McBride's statement was coupled with ridicule by dry leaders of the allegations that 4 per cent beer would cause the employment of as high as 1,000,000 persons contained in a report of a subcommittee of the Senate Manufacturers' Committee.

The subcommittee making the report was composed of three Senators, two of whom gave the "majority" report hailed by wets as a victory, which now goes to the full committee. The pre-war beer industry in 1914 employed only 62,000 wage earners, drys here declared, so that the contention that the restored 4 per cent beer would give employment to 500,000, as a minimum, and "probably more than

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De Facto Régime In Brazil Facing Rupture in South

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 21 (AP)—Brazil stood today at the most important political crossroads since the 1930 revolution, with a decision imminent on whether Senhor Getulio Vargas, de facto President, or another will restore constitutional government in the Western Hemisphere's second largest republic.

Rio Grande do Sul, President Vargas's native state, has deserted his régime, charging that he has delayed unduly the restoration of legal government, following his seizure of power two years ago. Unless the President is successful in placating his southern Brazilian Cabinet colleagues at a conference at Rio de Janeiro today his position easily may become hardly tenable.

Gen. Flores da Cunha, governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, left yesterday from Porto Alegre for Rio, summoned by Senhor Vargas for a conference on the situation. Unless the two soldier-statesmen succeeded in patching up their differences, indications were that the other powerful southern state of Sao Paulo also would withdraw its support.

A more speedy termination of the de facto status of the Government is virtually the sole issue in the political crisis. Senhor Vargas, declaring that a permanent, orderly reorganization of the political structure of the nation is most important, has expressed a desire to proceed slowly enough to allow a thoughtful redrafting of the Brazilian Constitution, which has been changed little since the early post-empire days 40 years ago.

Board of Inquiry Urged in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—Talk of corruption in public office in this community has become so rampant that the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Association of Commerce and other civic bodies should form a committee to investigate conditions.

This was declared by Mr. G. W. Rossitter, president of the Association of Commerce, in an address before the Bar Association Saturday. He said an investigation was advisable with the object of either indicating or exonerating those accused.

One basic reason, he said, why civic forces in Chicago have been forced to develop such organizations as the "Secret Six," the Crime Commission and the Citizens Police Committee, is that "some of those responsible for law enforcement have failed to do the right sort of corrective jobs themselves."

GRAF ZEPPELIN OFF ON BRAZILIAN TRIP

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., March 21 (AP)—The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin left here early today on its first 1932 nonstop flight to Pernambuco, Brazil, in command of Dr. Hugo Eckener.

The officers of the Hamburg American Line said today the Graf Zeppelin passed over Barcelona, Spain, at 6 a. m., Greenwich time (1 a. m. E. S. T.) today.

British 'Plan' Looks on World As Unit in Trade Relationships

Three-Point Program Includes Stabilized Currency and Commodity Prices, With Ring of Nations Agreeing to Lower Tariff Barriers

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Something suspiciously like a plan—perhaps with a capital P—is emerging from the chaos of currency and trade disequilibrium disclosed when Great Britain went off the gold standard last September.

It is not perhaps of such a spectacular nature as the Soviet Five-Year Plan, and as yet it is more embryonic than a conscious reaching out toward a prearranged end. Nevertheless, certain definite features can already be clearly seen. And if they develop as they have begun, an entirely new approach to the problem of world relationships will have come into being.

The British Plan is in three phases. First is the phase—already under way—of halting the catastrophic fall in prices which went on uninterruptedly for two years while Britain still held precariously on to the gold standard. Since Great Britain went "off gold," the Bank of England by carefully "managing" the volume of currency in circulation, has succeeded in keeping prices of goods in England comparatively stable for the past nine months. And this is in spite of the fact that the value of sterling fell from $4.86 to $3.23 and then rose again to $3.48.

There is a growing conviction that by judicious management of the amount of money in circulation, price increases in Great Britain can be controlled. That there will be some upward movement is regarded as inevitable. Indeed, it is part of the plan; for without some stimulus of this kind industry would find it difficult to recover.

The second phase of the Plan is concerned with redressing Great Britain's trade balance and restarting the wheels of international trade. For in 1931, Great Britain, according to the official estimate of the Board of Trade, was some £110,-

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RESERVE BOARD IS SAID TO HOLD PROSPERITY KEY

Can, It Is Declared, Add $3,000,000,000 in Gold to Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Noted economists were summoned before a subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee today to give their opinion on proposals to make available the vast untouched currency resources of the Federal Reserve System as a means of speeding up the sluggish circulation of money in the country.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale will be asked to outline to the group his plan for a stabilized dollar to be achieved by pegging the monetary unit of value to average commodity price levels instead of to gold.

Today's hearing marked the beginning of the second week of the committee's investigation into the possibility of requiring the Federal Reserve Board, by law, to establish and maintain a stabilized dollar.

It follows a week during which representatives of farm organizations urged the Government to increase the value of their products by methods varying from deliberate inflation by use of printing presses to careful schemes for pegging the dollar to the average commodity level in somewhat the same fashion advocated by Professor Fisher.

Stress O'Neal Plan

They laid particular stress on the plan proposed by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, for a government regulated increase of 40 per cent in the commodity price level. He said the monetary system of the United States is at present insufficient for agriculture and that enough more must be put in circulation to bring back the 1920 to 1929 average price level.

An obligation on the Federal Reserve Board to bring about such a stabilized price level is the object of a bill before the committee, sponsored by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland. If adopted by Congress the bill would supplement the emergency credit provisions of the Glass-Steagall bill and would require the board to use these increased powers, not only to relieve, momentarily, a monetary shortage, but to maintain a stabilized dollar.

The bill is based on the premise that present business conditions and the high value of money both result from a shortage of circulating medium of exchange. Mr. Goldsborough holds that the economic stress could be released and business returned to normally prosperous conditions within two months if the Federal Reserve Board would make the necessary currency available.

Says Currency Well Backed

It has the power today to issue $9,750,000,000 additional currency, he holds. Vaults of the Federal Reserve System today contain $1,-400,000,000 of free gold, i. e., gold which is not being held as a basis for currency, he says. They also hold $1,600,000,000 of gold which is being held as a reserve against deposits, but which can be released by a resolution of the board.

This, he points out, makes $3,000,-000,000 of actual gold available as the basis of currency in the form of Federal Reserve notes. In addition, he points out, there is $900,000,000 in gold certificates current, which the board could call in. These certificates, he says, could be used by the Federal Reserve System as free gold to back the issue of currency.

Thus Mr. Goldsborough says, the board has at its disposal a total of $3,900,000,000 which it is not at present using. Since it can by law issue against its gold and gold certificates 2½ times that amount in legal tender currency the board could, according to his contention, issue $9,750,000,000 in notes.

11,660,000 ARGENTINES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 21 (By U. P.)—Argentina's population on Dec. 31, 1931, was 11,660,000, of which 2,195,200, or one-fifth, live in Buenos Aires, the Census Bureau announces.

SOUTH DECIDES OLD CONDITIONS NEED CHANGING

Southeastern Council Reports on Where Is Room for Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Representing the southern states east of the Mississippi, the committee of 500 of the Southeastern Council held a two-day session here, which assembled business, professional, agricultural and social leaders from this section. The meeting was called for the study of business and economic problems and the policies and aims of the organization were definitely formulated through the adoption of reports from various committees.

"The South has for the seeking and taking the best unsaturated market in the world—its own requirements now supplied from other sections," Mr. Hugh McRea, president of the council, told the members. "To 'seize' this market requires no assent but our own; no courage, only wisdom.

"If consistently followed up it will start throughout the southern states thousands of new industries; in large measure solve the unemployment problem; attract new capital; stop the ruinous financial drain. It will create profitable agriculture; restore the purchasing power of the farmers; rebuild our rural civilization; strengthen our financial institutions, and create taxable values, which will support our local and state governments."

A report from the Industrial Committee said:

"Industry must come captained by that degree of idealism which will be glad to do its part to improve our farms and rural conditions, furnish an interest, a leadership which will make farming conditions not only more tolerable, but profitable."

The South's agricultural system, which is the underpinning of its economic structure is obsolete, it was stated in the report from the agricultural committee.

"It seems to the committee essential that all economic interests of the South coöperate to such a degree as is necessary to change these conditions.

"The forestry program must be reorganized as an integral part of the land use program of the Southeast and must be considered in connection with our other major land uses, viz: farm crop production and grazing," the report from the Forestry Committee stated.

Telegrams of approval and proffers of coöperation were received during the meeting from President Hoover, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and a number of governors of Southern states and other citizens throughout the country.

The Council voted unanimously to hold its next meeting in Birmingham, Ala. In coöperation with and by invitation from the Alabama Industrial Board, this meeting will be held in the early summer.

Police Seek Happy Homes for Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21—The Providence Police Department is to supplant its horse patrol with motors, but before any of the 18 horses are sold, the department officials are to make sure that good homes and proper work will be provided.

The Board of Public Safety will insist that the horses be bought for service under saddle and not for heavy harness duty. According to Mr. George T. Marsh, chairman of the board, some of the older mounts will be sold out of sentiment to farms where they will have a minimum of work and plenty of pasture life.

Mr. Marsh says that 15 offers for horses have been received, the offers ranging from bids for the entire string to those of admirers of single horses. The sale is expected to net an average of $100 a horse. The department estimates that one automobile can do the patrol work of three horses.

PARTY LEADERS UNITE TO PUSH BUDGET BALANCE

Tax Bill Vote Is Expected in House Soon as Opponents Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Democratic and Republican leaders in the House united today in declaring that they would pursue every effort to balance the national budget and insure the stability of federal credit no matter what the ultimate fate of the 2.25 per cent manufacturers' sales tax in the pending Democratic tax bill.

At the same time Democratic leaders, in the face of an unprecedented revolt within party ranks against the sales tax, decided to stake the whole matter in a test vote immediately, and forecast that the momentous issue would probably be decided in the next few days once and for all.

The House did not consider the matter formally today, continuing the "cooling-off period" that began last Saturday after the third successive amendment to the tax bill had been forced through by insurgent Democrats and Republican Progressives by the same overwhelming majority.

A movement was instituted today to bring leaders of these two sides together when Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, stated he would hold a conference with opposition spokesmen in an effort to break the deadlock.

The Ways and Means Committee added further exemptions to the tax bill, estimated as cutting out $10,-000,000 in revenue from the original bill. The following items were exempted: radio leased wire service; insecticides; ice cream and malted milk; lard, sausage and frankfurters, and dried fruit. The special one-quarter of 1 per cent tax on malt syrup and grape juices was also removed.

Proposals for further exemptions of all articles of wearing apparel, and of foods not already exempted, and of "ethical" medicines were

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American Envoys Find Visit Plan Gives Broad View

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 21—Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr., American Ambassador to Berlin, who arrived here today accompanied by Mrs. Sackett for a two-day visit, will meet leading French statesmen for an informal exchange of views. He is the bearer of no official proposal, however, and his visit is being made only with the purpose of obtaining the broadest possible outlook of European questions.

Mr. Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to Paris, visited Mr. Sackett in Berlin, Jan. 6, with a similar object in view, and the experience was found so helpful that Mr. Sackett, in his return visit, expects to profit by a similar opportunity.

Among those with whom Mr. Sackett will discuss current European problems are the Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu; the Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, and the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch. Incidentally while in Paris he will have the opportunity of talking with the newly-appointed American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, and the former Governor of the Philippines, Mr. Dwight F. Davis.

Mr. Sackett expects to obtain a better understanding during his visit of the French viewpoint on such questions as debts, reparations and disarmament and their bearing on the Geneva and Lausanne conferences.

British Buses Tackle Sands of Sudan On 5000-Mile Trek to Emulate Camel

Army Experts Use Four Kinds of Vehicle to Find the Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

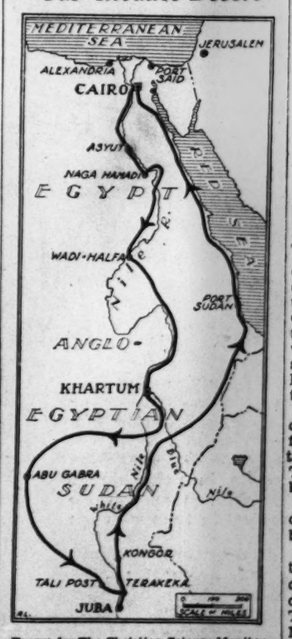
CAIRO—To investigate means of developing camel-like efficiency in automobiles for crossing huge sandy desert areas, a British motorcar convoy recently started from here on a 5000-mile tour of Egypt and the Sudan.

Sinking into the sands is the greatest difficulty desert transport has to contend with, and it is pointed out that the average weight per square inch supported by the bearing surface of a camel's pads is only 12.58 pounds. There are said to be few motor-vehicles which can, as yet, show so low a figure as this.

Four different kinds of vehicle constituted the convoy which in the hands of British Army experts headed south for Khartum on the first stage of the journey which will occupy at least four months.

The track of the expedition leads south to Juba, near the Uganda border; then follows for some distance the line of the Abyssinian and Eritrean frontiers to Port Sudan, whence it strikes northward along 650 miles of heavy going on the Red Sea coast. On certain sections of the route the convoy will have to carry six days' complete supplies.

'Gas' Invades Desert



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTOR CARAVAN ROUTE

Gizeh Pyramid Bare Of Important Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

ENTERING the chamber of the newly discovered pyramid at Gizeh which is being excavated by Selim Hassan, one passes along a narrow gallery to find a large room cut out of rock with two false doors, from which everything of value has long since been removed by robbers.

Fragments of an alabaster altar table and of a statue are the only discoveries. Although it is thought unlikely that there will be any further finds in the pyramid, it is expected that many interesting deductions can be made from its formation.

British Decide To Arbitrate Indian Dispute

Step Expected to Appease Moslems and Promote Conference Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 21 — Political tension in this country has been considerably relieved over the week-end with the announcement from London that the British Government is to arbitrate the communal issue.

Coming on the eve of the Moslem conference at Lahore, the statement is believed definite enough to appease the Moslems, who are threatening to boycott all further Round Table Conference negotiations, pending solution of communal representation in the new Legislatures.

Already there are signs that the Lahore delegates will not persist in the threat to boycott the negotiations even though they pass a resolution to that effect. This changed attitude greatly alters the general political feeling here as many of the more extreme elements in the Moslem ranks were becoming restive under the restraints of moderate leaders who are anxious to maintain loyalties with the British.

Meanwhile the lines along which the British Government is to settle the communal controversy is arousing anxiety among all political groups. Views so diverse are being expressed by Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs that it is already patent that the British decision will not please all factions.

This means there is possibility of the London solution deepening communal feeling. For instance, Hindus are pressing for joint electorates for the new legislatures, while Moslems are demanding separate electorates. On this question alone there will be broad division in the country whichever point of view the British favor. On the other hand Indians of all sections recognize the British decision will possess the fundamental elements of justice when applied to all factors involved in the problem.

Significance of the British decision to arbitrate the communal issue is further emphasized by the discontent which was developing over delays in setting up India's new constitution. Indians are weary of the protracted negotiations and have been demanding that the British Parliament enact forthwith a bill giving measures of self-government which various bodies have recommended in recent years.

It is now frankly admitted in official as well as Indian circles that it is now impossible for the British to control India from Westminster as has been the case since 1857. Moreover it is argued that settlement of the Indian question must now be complete. The time is past when granting provincial autonomy will satisfy Indians.

TRUCE BASIS IS ACCEPTED AT SHANGHAI

Sino-Japanese Delegates Agree to Terms for Withdrawing Troops

NEW CONFERENCE TO DECIDE DETAILS

Cruiser and Destroyer Division Leave Shanghai for Japan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 21—The settlement of the Shanghai incident now appears to be in sight, following today's conference, at which the Chinese and Japanese delegates accepted the basis of an arrangement for armistice and withdrawal of troops.

The delegates agreed to the following terms: Chinese troops to remain where they are; Japanese troops to withdraw according to a fixed program—details to be arranged at another conference; a joint commission of Chinese, Japanese and neutral diplomatic military representatives to be formed to certify that the foregoing decisions are carried out.

A conference will be convened on Wednesday, at which the Chinese and Japanese military representatives will decide upon details of withdrawal. The Japanese forces are being slowly depleted, a destroyer division and a cruiser leaving for Japan today.

League Commission Queries Japanese On Shanghai Incidents

SHANGHAI, March 21 (AP)—Members of the League of Nations commission of inquiry came back to Shanghai tonight after a day's tour through the battlefields around the city.

A Japanese army officer was the official guide and five Chinese civilians, including Dr. Wellington Koo, were in the party.

Everywhere they went were ruins and at every stop the guide gave them a description of the fighting through an interpreter.

At the Chapei North Station Rear Admiral Uyematsu, who commanded the naval landing party, used a large-scale military map to illustrate the Japanese version of the events leading up to the outbreak of hostilities. He told of the landing of bluejackets and the first shots fired along the east Chapei border.

Lord Lytton, chairman of the commission, questioned him closely about bombings by Japanese planes, insisting that "it was impossible to drop bombs in a closely settled area without causing danger to civilians and damage to their property." The Admiral denied that incendiary bombs had been used.

New parleys for peace and the making of new trenches for war here were under way simultaneously today.

Japanese and Chinese negotiators continued their peace parleys under the auspices of neutral observers, while out along the Japanese front line to the northwest Japanese soldiers worked on new trenches, barbed-wire barricades and sandbag redoubts.

The Japanese troops continued to shorten their lines from the Yangtse River to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Minor withdrawals from their positions on the west were under way, but a more permanent line was being established west of Chenju and almost due north to the Yangtse. It was here that great activity was taking place. The indication was that the Japanese planned to make it their permament defense line.

Behind the lines, eastward to the International Settlement and the Whangpoo River, the Japanese were establishing a vast storehouse for military supplies.

Three more transports carrying part of the Japanese eleventh division sailed for home today from Shanghai and Woosung. These men were fresh from the trenches in the Nanziang sector, having reached here last Sunday night after a long march from the front. The rest of the division is to sail before the end of the week.

Fifteen American War Vessels Get Orders to Return

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Fifteen United States war vessels today were ordered by the Navy Department to return home.

Included in the fleet are six destroyers, six submarines, the aircraft tender Jason, the submarine tender Beaver, and the transport Chaumont. They will leave behind the major part of the Asiatic fleet which sailed for Shanghai in February when the Chinese-Japanese hostilities threatened to spread to the International Settlement.

Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, remains in the East with more than twoscore vessels. In addition, the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment will be left behind as its transport sails.

Last week five destroyers were ordered to leave the Orient for their base at Manila.

In addition to the Chaumont, today's orders called for the withdrawal to Manila of the seventeenth destroyer division, consisting of the Tracy, Borie, MacLeish, Simpson, McCormick and Truxton, which will leave the Philippine Islands April 14 for the United State

PARTY LEADERS UNITE TO PUSH BUDGET BALANCE

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onsidered at a further meeting of the committee this afternoon. Mr. Crisp estimated hat a sum of all these exemptions would be $135,000,000 stricken from the sales tax measure designed to raise $600,000,000. If such decreases were put into effect Mr. Crisp said some of the special taxes originally proposed by the Treasury would have to be substituted.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Representative Fiorella H. La Guardia (R.) of New York, published today, declared that the amendments written into the tax bill by the Opposition last week would produce only about $30,000,000 in additional revenue.

Opponents of the proposed new oil tariff included in the bill met this morning and laid plans to fight the poll to the utmost.

Mr. La Guardia and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, leaders in opposing the sales tax, stated they would cooperate with House leaders to secure immediate decision on the manufacturers' tax. If the sales tax is defeated, the Ways and Means Committee will presumably go back to the original tax proposals of the Treasury, for a revival of the 1924 tax program, including high income and inheritance taxes, and specific levies on automobiles, bank checks, tobacco and higher postal rates.

Regular Democratic leaders including Representative John N. Garner, Speaker; Representatives Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, floor leader, and Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, take the stand that the budget must be balanced, and that no substitutes for the sales tax yet proposed will yield the revenue to do it. Mr. Rainey prepared figures today intended to disprove estimates by Mr. LaGuardia that the higher income taxes voted in turbulent sessions by the Opposition last week would yield the amounts claimed.

The Progressive Opposition has thus far forced through three amendments amid extraordinary scenes of excitement.

The new bill would raise surtax rates from 20 to 40 per cent, and the Opposition increased the maximum to 65 per cent. The new bill would raise the rate in higher normal income brackets from 5 to 6 per cent, and the Opposition put it up to 7 per cent. Finally, the "foreign credits section," allowing taxes paid abroad to be credited against the amount assessed by the United States Treasury, was stricken out.

The amendments were passed without roll-call, the House being in committee of the whole, and the vote was taken by tellers. The surtax vote was 153 to 87, with 194 members silent or absent. The present "cooling-off space" was designed by leaders in part to bring back to the fold this very large number of week-end absentees, and other representatives who do not want to go on record as favoring tax increases.

The effect of the House revolt in terms of the presidential was also being canvassed. Democrats, it is pointed out, are following Progressive or insurgent leadership, and if it is successful in the House it is almost certain to find voice in the Democratic national convention where it is likely to write the platform and possibly name the candidate.

On the Republican side, Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority floor leader, still maintained his party would hold its lines and furnish an "easy majority" for the manufacturers' tax. Republicans were scoffing at the revolt, which they asserted came from the "liberalized rules" instituted by the Democrats when they took over House control. The Republicans would have avoided the upset, they asserted, by taking stronger measures. The bill would have been brought to the floor under a "special rule," limiting debate and preventing amendments. All debate over the bill would have centered around adoption of the special rule.

The following salient facts outline the present fiscal problem before the country, give the essence of the proposed tax bill, and digest the arguments advanced for and against it:

In 11 years up to Jan. 30, 1930, the national debt has been reduced from $25,485,000,000 by $9,300,000,000.

America's tax system has rested heavily upon taxation of a small group of income recipients.

Because of the narrowness of America's tax base a violent drop in receipts occurred, concurrent with the deflation, and a deficit was inevitable.

In 1930 there was a diminution of net individual income subject to tax of $7,200,000,000.

At the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, there was a deficit of $903,000,000. A deficit reaching $2,500,000,000 for the year ending next June 30 is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The succeeding year a shortage of $1,250,000,000 is in sight.

There are three ways to meet the budget situation: economies, increased taxes, and borrowing (which defers the debts).

The first two ways would balance the budget, and have been urged by President Hoover, by Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker, and responsible leaders of both parties.

Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at around $4,400,000,000. It is difficult to economize, because approximately one-half of this represents fixed charges, $1,000,000,000 going to the public debt and $1,000,000,000 to the care of war veterans. This leaves only around $2,400,000,000 in which to effect proposed economies.

All schemes to balance the budget propose to broaden the tax base, to reach more sources of income.

The tax program of the House Ways and Means Committee, now under fire, would have met the situation substantially as follows: new taxes would add $1,096,000,000 additional revenue, of which about $600,000,000 would come from a tax of 2¼ per cent on the sales price of all manufactured goods, with exemptions, imposed for two years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Printed Facts Help Antihoarding Plan

If the national wealth of the United States, now averaging about $2677 per person, could earn 5 per cent interest, each person would receive 36 cents a day. Such facts as this are summarized by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, chairman of the Massachusetts division of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, in a pamphlet for state-wide distribution. The state committee is today selecting the names of thousands of leading citizens in each community, each of whom will be requested to distribute 10 copies of this antihoarding data.

During the first six weeks of 1932 hoarding increased at the rate of more than $50,000,000 a week, the pamphlet shows. After President Hoover began his campaign against hoarding, about $150,000,000 was returned to circulation.

Mr. Snyder notes in the pamphlet that hoarded money earns no interest. The new 2 per cent "Baby Bonds" pay interest from the date of purchase until the date of redemption, and banks will lend upon them within the 60-day period required for notice of redemption, if the owner has emergency need for the money. Much higher interest can be obtained by depositing money in savings banks, buying coöperative bank shares or investing in high-grade securities, he also points out.

CITY CLUB SUSPENDS FEE FOR INITIATION

Initiation fees of $20 for applicants to the Boston City Club have been suspended for six months, dating from March 1, according to a vote of the board of governors. The deterrent effect of financial stringency on expanding membership is expected to be thus obviated, the current issue of City Club Life states. By this action the initial cost of membership has been reduced for senior members to $9.63 and for junior members to $4.82, the publication explains.

While the club has been able to maintain its entertainment features and its services to its members during the last year, there has been a shrinkage in enrollment, which has convinced the club officials that the organization's opportunity for service to the community is being lessened.

India Discussed By Policy Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21—When India has attained her ideal of independence it will be the proudest day in English history, said Mr. H. F. Sutherland, British publicist, speaking to the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association here Saturday. Through the round table conferences, he said, England is helping India to overcome internal conflict and avert external dangers.

Referring to the broader international problems, he said: "I believe the cohesion of the British Empire, if it can be maintained in collaboration with the United States of America, is a strong factor for world peace. The League of Nations at present is too weak to accomplish its purpose; therefore, it must be furthered by diplomatic means. I feel that diplomatic pressure has prevented the Far East trouble from becoming much more serious. If the British Empire and the United States cannot coöperate, then world peace is but a vain dream."

Dr. Haridas Muzumdar, speaking in India's behalf, declared that India as a whole is ready for full independence. He said the successful boycott of British goods proved that the whole country is back of the Nationalist Party. "The Englishmen are always a few years behind," he said. "If they had been willing to give India 10 years ago what they are willing to grant now, there would be no Indian problem today."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Community dancing class, auspices recreation department, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Round table, illustrated lecture, "The Passion Play at Oberammergau," by Mr. A. J. Shartle, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Piano recital by Mr. Jesus Maria Sanroma, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Junior Council, Mishkan Israel; supper dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Inc.: Dinner, Mr. Joseph Donovan, president of Boston Institute of Photo-Engravers, speaker on "Photo-Engraving," Chamber of Commerce Dining Room, 6.

Franklin Union: Closing exercises, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., speaker, Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Appleton Streets, 8.

South End Women's Club; Club "Follies," direction of Miss Florence Wilson, clubrooms, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Story of the Abbey Theater," by Mr. Lennox Robinson, author of Irish folk plays, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, Mr. Wilson MacDonald, Canadian poet, speaker, auspices literature department, Loring-Greenough House.

Fourth in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. Albert F. Bemis, 40 Old Orchard Street, Chestnut Hill, 11.

Judge Baker Foundation: Open house, reception to visitors, 38½ Beacon Street, afternoon.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc.: Meeting, address, "Coach Buildings a Half Century Ago," by Frank W. Tucker, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Art: Illustrated lecture, "Life in the Indus Valley, 3000 B. C.," by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian, and Muhammadan Art, lecture hall, 3, American rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Ice Dealers Association: Meetings and exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Women's Club, musical program and presentation of "Twelfth Night," by Miss Elizabeth P. Rice, Highland Club, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "George Washington," 10 to 2; meeting, drawing class, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Luncheon, Shriners, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Open house for sale of articles made by disabled veterans, home of Mrs. Richard M. Russell, 16 Highland Street, Cambridge, 10:30 to 5:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every weekday except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects; also Japanese Paintings by Shohaku Soga, March 28 to May 1; paintings and sculptures by a group of recent alumni of the Museum School in the School Gallery, March 21 to April 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Degas and other French draftsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Example of stained glass and designs by Wright Goodhue. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century prints and drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Treasure room: Washington and Webster exhibits. Through March 31.

Goodman Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—"American Paintings" group. Through month of March.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Forain. Through March 31.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 560 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and northern Africa, by David Paige. Through March 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through May 2. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Foster Bros., 4 Park Square—Exhibition of sporting prints.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 29.

Yamanaka Galleries, 456 Boylston Street—Contemporary Japanese prints.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

Milton Public Library—Water colors by Annette Tisch. Through March 31.

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Water colors, oils, illuminations, enamel.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Flower paintings in water color by Leon Carrol. Through March 31.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Oil paintings or Ireland, by Katharine Hughes. Through April 2.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through March 28.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Photographs by Franklin I. Jordan. Through March 31.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight, probably changing to rain Tuesday; rising temperature; moderate to fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight and Tuesday, possibly changing to rain Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northwest and east winds over south portion, becoming fresh to strong, and moderate northwest, shifting to east winds, increasing Tuesday over north portion; overcast weather with rain or snow over south portion and snow over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, rain over south possibly beginning as snow and snow probably changing to rain over north portion Tuesday and Wednesday, then generally fair except some probability of rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Saturday; cold Monday, slowly rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Thursday, somewhat warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	50	Montreal	14	26
Bismarck	34	42	Nantucket	28	38
Boston	36	38	New Orleans	74	82
Buffalo	24	28	New York	38	42
Calgary	26	34	Norfolk, Va.	48	54
Charleston	60	78	North Platte	22	30
Chicago	28	32	Philadelphia	38	44
Cincinnati	34	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	68
Denver	24	40	Pittsburgh	36	40
Eastport, Me.	16	30	Portland, Me.	22	32
Hatteras	62	64	Raleigh	42	76
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Mar.20	72	78	St. Louis	38	48
			St. Paul	22	28
Helena, Mont.	34	40	Salt Lake City	32	44
Huron, S. D.	22	24	San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville	58	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	54
Kansas City	30	46	Seattle	42	60
Key West	76	82	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	34	48
Memphis	66	84	Wichita, Kan.	30	58
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	30	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 21.
B—Maximum March 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:39 p. m., Tuesday 10:54 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., March 21—Barbara A. Sherman of Yarmouth, Mass., Colby College senior, has won a Franco-American fellowship, providing for a year's study in the University of Toulouse, according to an announcement received from the Institute of International Education. The fellowship provides the full tuition in the university and a stipend of 8000 francs for living expenses.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT

Pacific Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1932, net income of $854,698 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $796,392 in the preceding 12 months.

Music in Boston

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the tenth concert in the present series. The orchestra was assisted by Mr. Hans Ebell, pianist, and the Apollo Club of Boston. The program: Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique); "Meistersinger" Overture by Wagner; "Variations Symphoniques" for pianoforte and orchestra, by Franck, and "Ecce Jam Noctis," for male chorus and orchestra, by Chadwick.

It is probable that this being an all-request program, the Tchaikovsky Symphony came to a hearing which might have been advantageously deferred. Although the work has been heard upon previous occasions, it appears to present difficulties of a technical nature which so engross the attention of those actively engaged in its production as to result in the omission of the more subtle features of the score. The third and fourth movements lacked flexibility, and the second was singularly devoid of the element of imagination. Of the four, the first movement was, to one listener, the most commendable in performance.

Bringing to bear his excellent musicianship, Mr. Ebell gave an enjoyable reading of the "Variations Symphoniques." Mr. Ebell produces a singularly musical tone in lyric passages and does not become vociferous in the sterner ones. He was recalled several times. The work of the Apollo Club was also heartily applauded by an audience which comfortably filled the hall.

Howard Goding

Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Mr. Howard Goding, pianist, played a program which comprised a Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 10, No. 1, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," a trio of Debussy Preludes and a Chopin group.

To the Beethoven sonata Mr. Goding brought meticulous attention to details. One listener gained the impression that in his eagerness to turn a correct phrase he rather overlooked the import of the composition as a whole. Thus one found his interpretation spasmodic, with here and there a nice bit of work which unfortunately was not sufficiently correlated to those which preceded and followed to give continuity to the piece. In both the first and the last movements, Mr. Goding sacrificed good taste to speed, but in the Adagio molto his melodic lines were more happily molded.

Not until he reached the Chopin group did this reviewer feel that he had found the proper medium for the expression of his ideas. The Barcarolle was characterized by a surer rhythmic touch and the Mazurkas received an imaginative reading. The Polonaise in F-sharp minor, Op. 44, was given with a vigorous impetuosity which betrayed the artist into clouded technic at times, but which nevertheless showed him capable of seeing the composition as a homogeneous whole. Mr. Goding has ample power in his hands; if it could but be harnessed to an imagination of equal strength his programs would take on considerable additional interest. An audience of good size applauded him heartily and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Schelling Concert

The season's final Concert for Young People's, played by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Schelling's direction, was given in Jordan Hall on Saturday morning. A request program, chosen by the children, began with Purcell's lively Trumpet Prelude. A Japanese Nocturne by Henry Eichheim, displaying the tonal manners and appearance of some Oriental instruments — small cymbals and a fish-head drum among them—followed. After a repetition of Debussy's "Fêtes" and Saint-Saëns's comic "Carnival des Animaux" (played at the last concert), and everybody singing "America the Beautiful," the program closed with Haydn's "Farewell Symphony," with all the fixin's of darkened stage and burning candles, snuffed by the players as they stole away singly or in groups when their parts were done.

The program was interspersed with Mr. Schelling's charming pictures and comments and the awarding of medals and ribbons to the large number of children who had entered their booklets, thoughtfully answering the questions, even illustrating them, some with caricatures. To the adults who have enjoyed these concerts equally with their young charges, the booklets would make a priceless exhibition.

An ominous blue slip inclosed in the program leaflets announced that "The continuance of the Schelling concerts will depend upon the number of subscriptions received by May 1, 1932, for season tickets." Boston could ill afford to lose these gayly colored guideposts to musical understanding for children.

AUTHORS DISCUSS 'ROAD TO FREEDOM'

Mr. John Langdon-Davies, British author, and Mr. V. F. Calverton, American author, debated the question "Is a Proletarian Dictatorship the Road to Freedom?" at Ford Hall Forum last evening. Mr. George W. Coleman presided and the audience questioned both speakers afterward.

Mr. Calverton said that real freedom is not possible except in a classless society. Therefore, the first essential of freedom is to destroy classes. This, he said, the proletarian dictatorship will do. "A proletarian dictatorship," he also said, "is the only dictatorship that promises to destroy itself when it succeeds." Mr. Langdon-Davies called it preposterous to say that any kind of dictatorship can promote freedom since dictatorship means restriction of freedom. In Russia, a proletarian dictatorship has "crushed out the last vestige of freedom," he said.

RADCLIFFE HAS 219 GIRLS ON DEAN'S LIST

Two hundred and nineteen girls have won for themselves places on the dean's list of Radcliffe College as a result of grades obtained in their midyear examinations. Of these two, Mary Dennison '32 of Framingham Center and Mary Frisbee '33 of La Jolla, Calif., have achieved places in group one, the requirements for which are at least three A's.

Further analysis of the group shows that 57 are members of the senior class, 60 are juniors, 66 are sophomores, and 34 are freshmen. An average of at least B is necessary in order to gain a place on the list.

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BEER WOULD NOT INCREASE WORK, SURVEY ASSERTS

W. C. T. U. Quotes Report of College of City of New York Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21 — An economic study showing that the restoration of beer would not help business or increase employment will be sent by the National W. C. T. U. to Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States, the organization announced here recently.

It will quote a recent analysis made by the bureau of business research of the College of the City of New York to show that the legalizing of beer would not promote prosperity, it states The communication is intended to show a fallacy in the position taken by the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which recently went on record for restoring beer.

The New York college analysis should be convincing to business men, the W. C. T. U. declares, because this class of men "are not likely to be stampeded into working for the reëstablishment of an industry that competes with existing industries and depresses rather than expands prosperity."

Among the striking facts brought out by the analysis as quoted by the W. C. T. U. are the following:

"The manufacture of malt liquors was one of the least important of the 14 major groups of industries reported by the census for the years prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. The total number of wage earners employed in the brewing industry in 1919 was only 34,259, or less than one-half of 1 per cent of a total number of wage earners employed in all manufacturing industries for that year.

"The rise of the other soft drink industries, such as ginger ale, orange drinks, soda and ice cream and grape juice has been steady until the total volume is far greater than the total sales of the brewing industry in 1919.

"From such evidence as is available it appears that increased employment and sales in the brewing industry would take away that much from the soft drink and allied industries and that there would be no net gain in the total number of persons employed in all industries.

"The brewing industry never employed as many men per thousand dollars output or capital invested as other industries, such as boots and shoes, food products, iron and steel, or textile manufacturing. If it is desired to secure a large increased volume of employment, it would be better to encourage some other industry than the manufacture of malt liquors."

liquor industry far less than the minimum number of employees which the wet majority asserted would find jobs through the 4 per cent beer.

The wet estimate of a federal revenue of between $347,000,000 and $800,000,000 from a tax on 4 per cent beer was similarly exploded by prewar records of the Treasury Department showing that on all fermented liquors collected in 1914 only $67,081,000 was obtained, and in the peak of 1918, only about $126,000,000 or one-seventh of the Metcalfe-Bulkley forecast.

Text of McBride's Statement

Dr. McBride's statement follows in full:

"An analysis of the prohibition roll call in the House last week and a study of its effects on the future wet and dry fight indicate the following definite developments:

"1. The question of proposing a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment will be the decisive issue in many congressional districts.

"The Anti-Saloon League will adhere to its previously announced position that a vote in favor of submitting repeal to the states would be a wet vote and neither legally nor logically a vote for referendum. The classification of all House votes for submission as wet shows that the anti-prohibition forces consider such votes as favorable to their program, thus making the issue clear cut.

"Not all of the 187 members of the House who voted for the parliamentary motion to permit a vote on repeal are wet. However, the crystallization of the issue by the roll call will give the voters in the congressional districts an opportunity to learn the attitude of each candidate of maintenance or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The failure of the wets to agree upon or propose a substitute for prohibition, and the obvious insincerity of their inadequate guarantees against the return of the saloon, will be two factors in the fight that will prevent the liquor forces from making any substantial gains in the next Congress.

Platform Stand Unlikely

"2. Neither party can afford to place a repeal or modification plank in its national platform.

"The equal division between the parties of the House wet and dry votes proves that neither party can afford to advocate modification or repeal as a party principle.

"On constitutional prohibition each party will be compelled to take the stand that this question is one for nonpartisan decision in congressional and legislative districts. National party planks on prohibition can properly deal with a policy on enforcement of whatever law may be in the Constitution its candidates, if elected, will be sworn to support. But neither party could afford to take a partisan stand on a constitutional question on which Democrats and Republicans are equally divided.

"The entire history of constitutional prohibition shows an almost equal party division in both Senate and House on every roll call. Prohibition has never been made a partisan issue except in so far as it may have become involved by the attitude of candidates for legislative or executive offices. Efforts to make prohibition a partisan issue now are part of the liquor strategy to capture party machinery and suppress dry support within the parties. Neither party would be able, however, to deliver any considerable proportion of its dry strength in partisan support of a wet program."

Drys Disclaim Move To Force Party Action

(Continued from Page 1)

1,000,000," was set down as so much palpable wet propaganda.

The McBride statement was the most complete analysis of the coming political battle in relation to prohibition yet issued from the dry side. Two conclusions, Dr. McBride said, were to be drawn from the prohibition roll call in the House last week. First, that the question of proposing a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment will be the decisive issue in many congressional districts. And second, that neither party can afford to place a repeal or modification plank in its national platform.

Besides his formal statement, Dr. McBride commented orally on recent allegations of a wet move within the Republican Party ranks. Such a wet move, he forecast, would bring inevitable Republican defeat, if it developed, and the prospect of President Hoover seeking reëlection on a party platform pledged to resubmission he declared "unthinkable.". Dr. McBride said that a resubmission plank was the same thing as a repeal plank, and that a distinction could not be drawn between them. Commenting on the drive to commit the Republicans to a resubmission plank, Dr. McBride said:

"That is so absolutely unthought of that we are not considering it at all. If the Republican Party did that they would eliminate so completely their chances in the next election that it is not plausible they would seriously contemplate such a step."

The Bingham bill, proposing 4 per cent beer, was advocated in the subcommittee of three Senators, J. H. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island and Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio, and opposed by Senator Henry D. Hatfield (R.) of West Virginia. With two wets named to the subcommittee, the favorable report was taken for granted.

Senate Committee Divided

The full manufacturers' committee is closely divided on the subject. Some drys declared they would not be unhappy if the bill were reported out to the floor, where they believe it will suffer the same overwhelming defeat as the last Bingham wet bill.

Instead of giving employment to 1,000,000 persons through 4 per cent beer, drys pointed out that the 1914 beer industry employed only about 60,000 wage earners and the entire

Lincoln Debate Tree Finally Yields to Saw

QUINCY, Ill., March 21 (AP)—When they cut down the old linden tree under which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas debated many years ago, they started something.

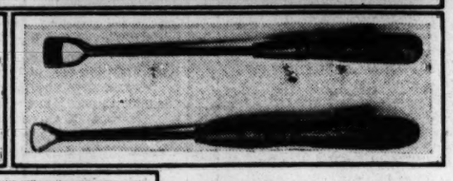
Requests poured in from many sections of the country for fragments of the tree to be preserved in historic collections. And there's plenty of wood to meet the demands. The tree was so large it took woodchoppers four days to complete its destruction. Their object was to provide fuel for the unemployed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Albert Cutter, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Thane Boyden, West Boylston, Mass.
Mrs. Iva G. Dudley, Berlin, Mass.
John H. Ganzer, Duluth, Minn.
Miss F. W. Tapley, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Alice R. Tapley, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Regina Daniels, Chicago, Ill.
Vernon W. Behel, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen F. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William F. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Knights of St. Crispin at Their Work



Upper—Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer by Permission of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. Other Photos by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer by Permission of Essex Institute

OLD SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS

Upper Picture—Old-Time "Ten-Foot" Shoe Shop. Center Row, Left to Right—Block Last and Tools for Cutting and Smoothing Wooden Pegs. Lower Row, Left to Right—Tool to Cut Curve to Heel and Wooden Pegs.

CHICAGO GROUP FACES NEW IRE OF TRADE DRYS

Hamilton Club Protests at Trade Board Committee's Wet Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21 — Demand that the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce retract its recent statement that members of the association favor the restoration of 2¾ per cent beer, was made at a protest meeting held at the Hamilton Club here March 19.

Many of the speakers bore eloquent testimony of the value of prohibition, and the evils of liquor, and protested against having their views on the subject misrepresented by a statement inferring that the whole membership of the association was wet.

The outcome of the meeting was a resolution of protest to be drawn up formally by Mr. Harry Eugene Kelly, a lawyer, and himself formerly a member of the executive committee. It was planned to have this resolution signed by dry members of the association and have it brought before the executive committee as soon as possible.

The resolution, it was decided, was not to argue the subject of prohibition, but to state that the executive committee did not have the authority to speak on such a controversial subject.

"This is no time to argue prohibition," Mr. Kelley said. "We argued it some years ago and got it into the Constitution. There is no question but what the Eighteenth Amendment ought to be in the Constitution, and that it ought to stay there."

It was considered likely that between 500 and 1000 signatures could be obtained without difficulty from the 6500 members of the association, as Mr. Kelly and Mr. A. N. Marquis, another member who made the original protest, both said that they had had numerous letters backing them in their stand.

Mr. Marquis was praised by the group for his militant public-spirited attitude, and for his courageous letter of protest. Both he and Mr. Kelly said they hoped no members of the association would resign because of the incident, but that they would stick and fight it out.

The danger of any propaganda favoring the return of beer, was stressed by Mr. Ben Spence, Canadian prohibition authority of Toronto, who is well known in dry circles here and who happened to be in town at the time of the meeting.

"You can't get beer back without getting the saloon back," Mr. Spence said. "The more beer people get, the more whisky they want. Beer is the beginning of the end."

The meeting was sponsored by Mr. Kelly, Mr. Marquis and a group of other dry members of the Association of Commerce with the cooperation of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

EDWARD C. PLUMMER

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Mr. Edward C. Plummer, who passed on here yesterday, was vice-chairman of the United States Shipping Board. He came to that organization as a commissioner through appointment by President Harding. He knew the sea from the viewpoint of the sailor, the student of foreign trade, and the admiralty lawyer.

Mr. Plummer was born in Freeport, Maine. For the greater part of his life, Bath was his home. He was graduated from Bowdoin College; sailed the seas; took up law, and became publisher of the Bath Independent. He wrote poems and stories about the sea. He was head of the Bath Board of Trade for many years. In the wider range of service at Washington, Mr. Plummer took an active part in building up a merchant marine through government subsidy.

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS SHOWN AT ESSEX INSTITUTE

Pre-Machinery Days Are Represented in Rare Collection at Salem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—A collection of old-fashioned shoemakers' tools, relics of the days when many a dweller on the line of the stage between Salem and Portsmouth had a tidy little shoe shop right in his own back yard, is among the recent exhibits at the Essex Institute here. The collection was acquired through the generosity of Mr. Willis H. Ropes.

Already Mr. Ropes has assembled an elaborate assortment of tools which made up the kit of the old-time Yankee Crispin. This hobby has led him to sources which have yielded a wide variety of hammers, knives, lapstones, irons, rub sticks, awls, and even shoemakers' benches which many a tyro in the antique collecting field is quite apt to confuse with a sailmaker's seat.

Some of these tools are exhibited in the Tapley shoe shop, a building, 10 feet square, which stands in the garden of the Essex Institute. Mr. Ropes has been gathering these relics over a period of many years. Most of them are gifts from workmen who were skilled in the craft. These artisans have seen their trade change from tools in hand to machines with built-in motors.

They stand in the same niche with the village blacksmith whose roaring forge has given way to the gas station and garage. Until a comparatively few years ago, all shoes had to be fitted to measure and the workman who failed to fit his customers' feet soon found himself in unfavorable repute in his neighborhood.

Essex Institute displays an oil painting by George Southard, a Salem artist, whose work dates back beyond the period of the Civil War. It is called the "Pinched Shoe," and shows an old-time shoemaker trying to convince his customer that "the shoe doesn't pinch." Whether or not he succeeded is left to the imagination, and if one suspects the customer was not satisfied, one may fancy him saying, "You're a cobbler, not a Crispin," which would be sufficient rebuke to the shoemaker who took pride in his skill.

An authority on New England history, Mr Sidney Perley, a member of the Essex bar, once recalled that when he was a boy, farmers and their sons often sat about the fireplace on winter evenings and whittled shoe pegs by hand. A few years ago, a shoemaker in the A. E. Little factory in Lynn whittled out a peg and drove it into a shoe to show how the trick was done in the old days. A good many of the workers present had never seen a peg made and driven by hand.

All Baby Reports Investigated In Lindbergh Search

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21——Descriptions of children who resemble Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr continue to reach his parents at Hopewell, N. J., from various parts of the country, but close questioning in each instance has revealed that the baby under investigation was not the son of the famous aviator and Mrs. Lindbergh.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh himself listens to the descriptions which come in over the telephone, and occasionally Mrs. Lindbergh takes the receiver and asks questions about the baby that is under surveillance.

One possible identifying character of young Charles Augustus is that he is quite a talker, continually exercising his knowledge of the few words which form his vocabulary. "It," his name for his father, and "Betty," the name of his nursemaid, have been his most frequently repeated words.

Colonel Lindbergh's personal investigation of Henry Johnson, sailor friend of Betty Gow, the baby's nurse, yielded no new information, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of New Jersey state police, said.

Johnson is still being held for the immigration authorities, it was said, and his status remains unchanged.

Colonel Schwarzkopf said that the work of the New Jersey state police so far had resulted in an index of 1400 cards for persons interviewed, persons reported and places searched. This does not include work in the independent investigation by other police departments, unimportant interviews nor discarded information.

NEFF ACCEPTS BAYLOR POST

WACO, Texas, March 21 (AP)—Former Gov. Pat M. Neff of Texas has accepted the presidency of Baylor University, effective after June 1.

Guest Bath Mats of Waterproof Paper

Guests can be offered individual but inexpensive Saf-T mats, which have never been used before and which can be disposed of when they are through with them. They are made of stout water-proof paper in green blue, moss, purple and tan colors. Attractive, wear long and may be washed and hung to dry. Size 22x32 inches.

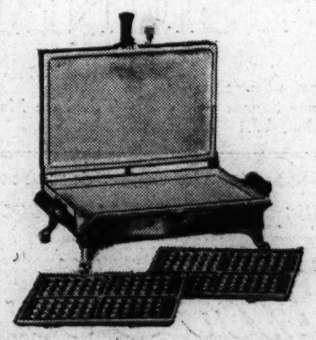
Send check or money order for $1 for 6 mats in assorted colors to

SAF-T-MAT Company
43 Lafayette Street New York City
We pay postage in U. S. A.

The Cheapest Servant Known is Electricity

Our $13.95 Manning-Bowman Automatic "French-Drip" Electric Coffee Makers $9.95

Makes coffee in one simple operation . . . the water drips through the ground coffee just once—and gives you a perfect brew. (495)



Our $21 Combination Table Cooker and Waffle Irons $13.95

With Removable Waffle Grids

Makes two full-size toasted sandwiches at a time . . . cooks waffles . . . prepares steaks, chops, eggs and bacon and many other dishes. Chrome plated. (501)

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Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

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JACKET CAPE DRESS

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Sizes 12 to 20 **$25.00**

Mail orders promptly filled

Write for "Modes of the Month"

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Strutwear Hosiery

silk stockings for sandal wear have STRUT-FLARE soles. $1.00 to $1.65 a pair.

STRUTWEAR KNITTING COMPANY
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Aunt Lydia's Old Time Garden Seeds

(Perennials)
Gay Hollyhocks — Double Heavenly Blue Larkspur (tall) Exquisite Foxglove Canterbury Bells Mixed Tall Phlox

50c per pkg. 3 pkg. $2

Aunt Lydia Antiques and Garden Seeds

793 CHESTNUT ST., WABAN, MASS.

BROWN GOT A "SLICE" ON HIS AUTOMOBILE and FIRE INSURANCE... and SAVED $52.87

MORRIS: If I lose another ball, I'll have to give up golf.

BROWN: What you need is a "lift" like I got. I saved $52.87 on my 1931 insurance.

MORRIS: How do you do that? Nobody saves on insurance. We just keep on paying the companies, year after year.

BROWN: Not if you join up with Liberty Mutual where you can share in the profits. They've saved 20% for every policyholder every year for 20 years. How'd you like to save one-fifth of all *your* premiums?

MORRIS: Too good to be true. How can Liberty pay such big dividends and maintain a strong financial position?

BROWN: By using more modern business methods. In the first place, Liberty Mutual sells direct and saves the commissions that usually go to agents and brokers. They sell a dollar's worth of automobile insurance for less than one-third what the average stock company, operating through agents and brokers, spends to acquire each dollar of automobile insurance premium. And Liberty picks the cream of *preferred* risks. That stops excessive losses.

MORRIS: What a beautiful setup, with economies all along the line. But how did you save $53.00 on your 1931 insurance?

BROWN: Well, I bought my automobile insurance from Liberty several years ago and got wonderful service. When I had an accident, they made an immediate settlement—no trouble or bother whatever. Their dividends came in regularly and—

MORRIS: So you decided to place your other lines with Liberty?

BROWN: Exactly. Why should I pay commissions to brokers just for *selling* me? I lumped all my household insurance—fire, rent, residence, liability, burglary, windstorm — and placed them with Liberty and its associated company, the United Mutual.

MORRIS: Tell me, is Liberty a strong company—financially?

BROWN: One of the strongest in the business. Their December 31, 1931, statement shows assets of $23,262,045, reserves of $19,335,868 and a surplus of $3,927,177. It's the largest mutual casualty company in the world. I don't believe there is a better-managed company in the business.

MORRIS: Do you know what I am going to do when we get back to the club house?

BROWN: Give up your locker and stop playing golf?

MORRIS: Not a bit of it. I'm going to get in touch with a Liberty Mutual representative. I have just found out how I can pay half of my club dues—with Liberty Mutual dividends.

TYPICAL SAVINGS

The figures below show how our dividends—which have always ranged from 20% to 35%—reduced the cost of insurance by $52.87 for a family in White Plains, N. Y., in 1931.

KINDS OF INSURANCE	Standard Premium—Mutual or non-mutual Companies	Liberty United *Net Premiums Were	*Liberty-United Savings Were
Automobile Insurance	$117.40	$92.95	$24.45
Residence and Employers Liability Insurance	7.50	6.00	1.50
Burglary Insurance	20.00	16.00	4.00
Dwelling Fire Insurance	52.10	33.86	18.24
Rent Insurance	3.36	2.18	1.18
Windstorm Insurance	10.00	6.50	3.50
TOTALS	$210.36	$157.49	$52.87

*Based on past dividend paying records.

PUT YOURSELF in Brown's position. Figure up the premiums on all lines of insurance that you carry—and deduct 20%.

Then ask yourself, fairly and squarely: "Can I afford to toss away this real saving when I've got to bring my expenses in line with my 1932 income?"

We don't believe you will want to—when you see how our plan has definitely saved 20% of every premium paid to us by every policy holder every year for 20 years. Let us show you how our 100,000 policy holders saved $3,338,000 in 1931—more than $32,000,000 since 1912.

And, of more interest to you—let The Liberty Mutual Man show *you* exactly how much you could have saved by buying your insurance *direct* from Liberty in 1931.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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Massachusetts Offices in Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Framingham, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Salem, Springfield, Worcester, and in all principal cities throughout the country, including New York, Newark, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Portland, Manchester, N. H., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Richmond, Roanoke, Norfolk, Atlanta.

Send for a copy of this free booklet! It may save you up to $52.87

CSM

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.

Please send me copy of your booklet and tell me how much I could have saved on my insurance. I carry $..... insurance on my house; $..... on my household goods; and I drive a ..... automobile, Model No.....; year of manufacture .....; with .... cylinders.

My Name.....

Street.....

City and State.....

BRITISH PLAN VIEWS WORLD TRADE AS UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger.

Britain's first step in redressing the balance is already a matter of history—a tariff up to 100 per cent imposed last December on a selected number of imported "luxuries" which could be produced at home. This was followed on March 1 by a general tariff of 10 per cent on all imports except those from the Dominions and Colonies and a few articles, mainly raw materials, placed on the free list. The spur thus given to home industry is already noticeable in a small reduction of the volume of unemployment.

Next will come the keystone of the second phase of the Plan—the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in July. Preparations are already going forward for this important meeting. The Ottawa part of the Plan envisages wider open tariff doors to the manufacturers of the Motherland on the one hand, and the raw materials of the Dominions and Empire on the other. Success will mean a welcome fillip to British exports.

Globe Taken as Unit

The plan does not, however, intend that the Empire's tariff doors shall be closed to the rest of the world. Though the British family is more nearly self-contained than any other economic group, it is realized that the globe itself is the only completely self-sufficient unit today. The addition of just one more watertight compartment to the 50-odd already existing is not the aim of the plan.

So if Ottawa is a success—and, perhaps, if it isn't—the next stage of the plan contemplates inviting special tariff agreements with other countries outside the British group, and the more the merrier. Events of the past few months have shown quite conclusively that several foreign countries are actually prepared to go much further than the Dominions in throwing open their doors to British goods.

If it were practical politics for Great Britain to offer a complete customs union to the three Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—it may be taken for granted that all three would accept with alacrity. The Argentine too would go a very long way to keep open the British market for its wheat and meat.

Portugal, Britain's ally for the better part of three unbroken centuries, would not be averse to drawing the bonds closer. Poland, whose best customer Britain is, provides another instance of many more candidates for inclusion in the British economic system.

British Campaigns Started

Straws to show the direction of the trade wind were seen at the British Industries Fair in February. During the first three days, Danish purchases were 140 per cent up on those of the previous year. Swiss hotel keepers were present in force to foster, by buying British, the waning British practice of Swiss vacationing. Buy British campaigns have started spontaneously in several countries whose exports to Great Britain are greater than the imports from that country.

The second phase of the plan, therefore, conceives of two expanding circles of countries centered round Great Britain—first the British ring and then another one somewhat further out. The tariffs of this growing organism will have doors with double hinges. Only a slight push will be needed to open the door for those within the circles. It may require quite a heave for those outside. But it would not be difficult to gain admission to the circle.

For this system to function smoothly, there must be not only tariff doors designed to admit and not exclude, but a stable unit of currency with which to measure the volume of trade.

Monetary Yardstick Sought

The third phase of the plan therefore seeks to find a monetary yardstick which will keep at relatively the same level in regard to commodities. But since 1928, the purchasing value of gold has increased by no less than 71 per cent. On the other hand, so far as the interior of Great Britain is concerned, the value of the pound sterling has altered very little indeed.

That is to say, a 'managed' yardstick based on confidence in the integrity of those who govern Great Britain's financial destiny, has proved comparatively stable, whereas an automatic yardstick based on the supply and demand for gold has been unstable.

Hitherto whatever has been done to stabilize sterling has applied only to its value inside Great Britain. The outside, or exchange, value has varied considerably, though on balance the fluctuations have not been much greater than the changes in gold values. No attempt has been made to prevent these sterling fluctuations. It can safely be said that no attempt will be made until after the conference at Ottawa.

As things are today, pegging the pound to gold would be like tying up a ship to an unanchored buoy. There might be a wreck at any moment.

Vast sums in gold are being moved every year like pawns across the banking chessboard of the world. Unless this is stopped, it is not to be expected that sterling will again be pegged to gold.

Coöperation on Gold Needed

To stop the wanderlust of gold requires the coöperation of the United States and France which between them have nearly three-fourths of the monetary gold of the world. If this coöperation is available, so much the better. But if not, the plan will try to keep sterling and its satellite currencies stable by coördinating bank policies and by keeping a strict watch on the balance of payments so as to guard against overspending. Perhaps some further stabilizing factor will be found later. If so, the plan is sufficiently elastic to make use of it.

Here then is the essence of Britain's Three-Point Plan: a pound pegged at home and abroad, and a ring of countries which have mutually agreed to lower their tariff lances. There is no doubt such a plan can be made to succeed. But success will not be won without hard work and complete coördination of the Board of Trade, the Treasury and the Foreign Office.

The relentless spur of circumstance is combining with conscious design in forcing the plan forward. The interdependence of trade, finance and foreign policy (already recognized by both Soviet Russia and France) is becoming more apparent. And Britain is determined to lag no longer.

Valuations Drop In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21—The State Tax Commission reported that valuations for 1931 decreased $2,061,592 as compared with 1930. "The heartening feature, however," said Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, chairman, "is that three counties out of the ten show substantial increases."

The three were: Merrimack, with an increase totalling $97,179; Coos County, $168,846; Grafton County, $7,289,749. The increase in the latter two counties was due to hydroelectric development.

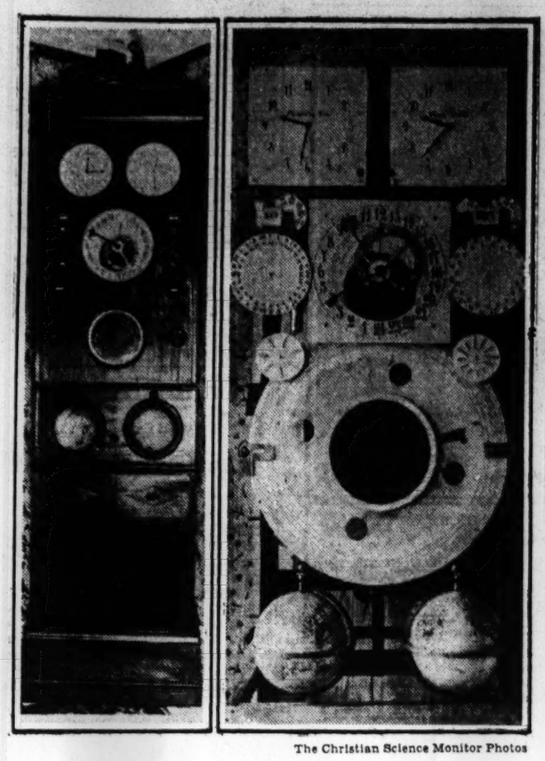
The greatest decline in the other seven counties was noted in Hillsborough County with a loss of $6,480,888, and in Cheshire County, where a decrease of $1,581,166 was shown. Merrimack and Cheshire Counties were the only two to show a decrease in taxes, the former showing a decline of $2025 in a total of $2,125,955. Cheshire County dropped $11,472 below its 1930 taxes.

FEBRUARY SHOWS EMPLOYMENT DROP

A slight decline in the number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trade establishments in Massachusetts during February was reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries. In the 4599 trade outlets covered by reports to the department a total of 73,799 persons were employed.

The aggregate weekly pay roll for all these establishments was estimated at $1,719,868 in February, as compared with $1,768,204 in January, a decline of 2.7 per cent. These figures were based on returns from 1810 emoloyers, comprising 484 wholesalers and 1326 retail merchants. This number is believed to represent approximately 30 per cent of people employed in trade concerns, with the exception of high-salaried executives.

Tells Hour and Boils Water



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

UNIVERSAL CLOCK MADE IN SWEDEN

Left to Right—Timepiece Front View, Interior View of Mechanism.

Clock Tells Time Only Part of Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Even Leap Year does not disconcert a phenomenal "universal clock" recently completed by Mr. Olsson in Bofers, Sweden. For not only does it register the civil time, the real sun-time, the year, month, week and day, but it records the change taking place in this year of grace—Leap Year, 1932.

It can also make a kettle of water boil, and will switch on and off the electric light. Easter is announced automatically; and the rising and setting of the sun and moon, together with their relative positions toward each other and the stars are recorded.

A star map shows the position of the stars, and two rotating terrestrial globes reveal the time in any part of the world at any given moment. A blacksmith stands behind his forge, on top of the clock, and with his hammer strikes out every hour, which is heralded by the dawn of a red light that fades at the sound of his last blow. Mr. Olsson, the engineer who completed this clock in four years of his spare time, declares that he is only an amateur at clockmaking.

Roadside Markets Look for Business

Massachusetts truck farmers are depending upon the approved roadside market sign to bring in a reasonable volume of business this year, according to Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. Recent meetings of farmers are said to have expressed an attitude of confidence.

This was said to be in sharp contrast to farmers who are selling their produce in ways where transportation, handling charges and expenses for commission men and storekeepers take a considerable part of what the ultimate consumer pays for fresh fruit and vegetables.

There were approximately 50 of these approved roadside markets in the State last year, each displaying the characteristic blue and yellow shield sign stating that they had been inspected and approved by the State Department of Agriculture. At recent meetings in various parts of the State others expressed their interest and desire to have such signs this year. A high standard of quality and general grading is maintained which farmers who display the approved signs must rigidly qualify for.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERS ELECTED

Fifteen women and four men, seniors in Boston University's college of liberal arts, have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, according to a university announcement. Nearly all the new members have been active in class affairs in addition to maintaining highest scholastic averages.

The women elected are: Frances M. Palmer of Wollaston, Dorothy E. Sweatt of Newton Highlands, Mary W. Patch of Ipswich, Janet C. Quincy of Portland, Maine, Marjorie W. Burns of Brockton, Mary G. Cambridge of Winthrop, Beatrice Capeto of Fall River, Elinor E. Day of Melrose, Geneva C. Eisenmann of Lynn, Natalie F. Greenberg of Malden, Helen E. Lanigan of Framingham Center, Janice M. Rylander of Taunton, Lillian M. Smith of Lawrence, Sylvia G. Stanton of Roxbury and Sarah E. Walsh of Boston. The men are: Elmer Brown, Joseph H. Fierman, Donald S. Hirtle and Louis Ravreby.

Bank Depositors Back Committee

Depositors of the closed Inman Trust Company of Cambridge accorded the reorganization committee for the reopening of the bank unanimous support at a mass meeting yesterday.

Mr. Lloyd B. Fenderson of the committee said that 200 depositors signed over a percentage of their holdings at the meeting. This action, coupled with the vote of confidence, was an answer to the plea of Mr. Albert E. Lynch, president of the trust company, which said: "If you do help us, we'll have the same bank that we have had for the past 12 years, without the loss of one dime."

Savings depositors were asked to sign over 25 per cent of their deposits and commercial depositors 50 per cent in order to avoid liquidation proceedings. It was announced that $200,000, representing the balance of a necessary $1,000,000, is needed from the depositors before the institution can be reopened.

The signing over of $267,000 by 1650 savings depositors and $233,000 by 711 commercial depositors was announced as already done. Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, urged the depositors to support a bill before the House that would permit banks to borrow on mortgages, thus releasing frozen assets. Mr. Hurley declared that the Inman Trust has $1,000,000 in first mortgages that could be borrowed on under the proposed bill.

MEXICO TO CENSOR MOVIE PRODUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A strict censorship of stage and moving picture presentations, based on "ethical and æsthetical" purposes, has been decreed for Mexico City with the formation of a supervising board by the Department of the Federal District.

The council has begun its duties with the announcement that it will not tolerate theatrical performances or movie productions that are offensive to the public's morals or to the national prestige.

Installment Plan For Ocean Travel Arouses Interest

Transatlantic travel on the installment payment plan has opened up new fields from which to draw ocean travelers, it was announced today by Mr. Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Cunard Line at Boston.

Mr. Dasey said that all through northern New England, particularly in the agricultural sections where steamship agents have heretofore been unable to obtain much business, wide interest has been aroused by the new arrangement which introduces for the first time transatlantic travel for a down payment and balance monthly.

More than 3000 inquiries have been received by the Cunard offices in the East from all sections of the United States, and several bookings have already been made, said Mr. Dasey, although the deferred payment plan was announced within the last three weeks. The Boston office of the Cunard Line alone has received nearly 100 inquiries.

"We are receiving inquiries and applications from a class of people that has never been considered travel conscious," said Mr. Dasey. "There are districts throughout northern New England where our agents have received little business in the past which are now proving productive from a travel viewpoint. From northern Vermont, in a wholly agricultural district, we have received a large number of requests for passage. We have never been able to tap this district, for the people there have never been travel conscious. We believe that under this deferred payment plan, ocean travel will be given a new impetus."

CHAMBER SLATE NAMED

Five nominees for the Boston Chamber of Commerce nominating committee have been selected by the board of directors, to be submitted to the membership for election at the April meeting. They are: Mr. Hugh W. Ogden as chairman; Mr. David E. Moeser, Mr. Thomas J. Feeney, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, and Mr. Allan Forbes. The committee will nominate candidates for directors to be voted upon in May.

State to Enforce Motor Inspection

Defective equipment is an inexcusable cause of accidents and all motorcar owners who do not display the regular state inspection tag after May 1 will be dealt with severely, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, warned today. Motorists this year will not have an excuse of insufficient time for inspection, Mr. Ryan said.

Regulations provide that all cars registered before April 16 must be inspected and carry the green inspection tags on their windshields by May 1. While defective equipment was directly responsible for 161 motor fatalities last year, the Registrar has no doubt that more accidents than that were averted because of the state law.

Trying to "beat the traffic lights" is a prolific cause of motor fatalities against which the Registrar cautioned in his weekly report. There were nine fatalities on last week's list, or 50 per cent fewer than in the corresponding week of last year, the report revealed. The six pedestrians struck were victims of sheer carelessness on the part of motorists, Mr. Ryan noted, while one was run down walking along a country road not provided with sidewalks. Drunken driving also figured prominently in the accidents.

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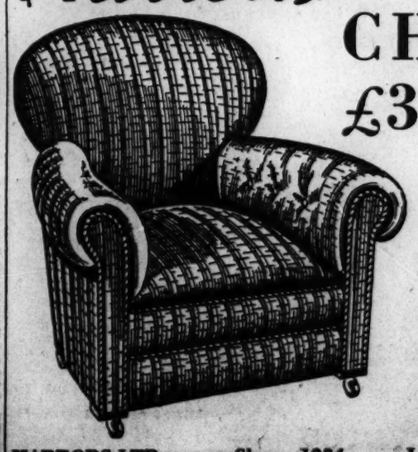

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RUSSIA ISSUES RULES TO GUIDE ATHEIST GROUPS

Moscow Plans Increase in Anti-Religious Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—To bring up a younger generation with a definitely anti-religious outlook on life is one of the main objectives of the Soviet system. More than 2,000,000 children in the elementary and high schools are now registered as atheists; and the Union of Militant Atheists, the central Soviet anti-religious organization, has recently issued a number of rules for the guidance of anti-religious work among children.

It is proposed to increase the amount of anti-religious literature issued for children, along with the number of toys, games, moving-picture films and placards of an atheistic character. At the same time the teachers to be "reëducated in an anti-religious direction"through conferences, lectures, short-term courses directed against religion and through the aid of pedagogical universities, which take as the basis of their instruction the theory of dialectic materialism.

Children Taught Atheism

The Union of Militant Atheists also urges the children of the Soviet Union to establish contact with young atheists in other countries and recommends anti-religious propaganda among the children of foreign specialists and workers employed in the Soviet Union. Anti-religious children's "universities" have been opened in a number of towns, the latest being at Orenburg. Here children are filled with atheist teaching and sent back to carry on active agitation in their schools or in the detachments of the Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization.

No neutrality or passivity in the matter of giving anti-religious teaching is tolerated in Soviet schools. So the newspaper, Godless, leading organ of the Union of Militant Atheists, reports with great indignation the case of a primary school principal who, when asked how he proposed to influence children who go to church, replied:

"It isn't necessary to raise an outcry about this. Any such means of persuading children is violence to their consciences."

Godless is equally indignant over the case of a woman teacher who is said to have refused to deliver an anti-religious lecture with the remark: "No one has proved that there is no God and I don't want to deceive people." Godless repeats the familiar slogan that there is no place for religious teachers in Soviet schools.

Work Centers in Factories

There is an equally strenuous campaign to win away the adolescent youth, especially the young workers at the many new factories and construction enterprises throughout the country, from any form of religious faith. Although the scales are heavily weighted against religious groups in their struggle for influence with the atheistic Union of Communist Youth, occasional cases where Baptists and Evangelical Christians (the main religious groups in Russia with a Protestant tendency) obtain followers among the workers are reported. At the large new Stalingrad tractor factory the Baptists are said to have organized a women's choir among the girl workers, while in the neighboring "Red October" steel plant 25 young workers joined a circle of Evangelical Christians.

Other cases of backsliding, from the Communist standpoint, were reported from a Mohammedan village in the Caucasus, where all the members of the local branch of the Union of Communist Youth went to pray at the mosque when the mullah issued his call and from the Jewish farm colonies of Crimea, where some Young Communist girls stayed away from work on a Jewish religious holiday. All such incidents are reported with a view to stimulating atheistic agitation and it has been decreed that "the center of anti-religious work among the Young Communists in the nearest future must be the anti-religious training of young workers, who have recently come into the factories and the tearing out of religious prejudices among young members of collective farms."

Ohio Coal Strike Flares Up Again

ATHENS, Ohio, March 21 (AP)—Further violence marked the strike of miners in the Hocking Valley, Sunday Creek bituminous coal field today. A crowd of men stoned and damaged an automobile carrying Ohio National Guard officers, assigned as observers, to the Sunday Creek Coal Company's No. 6 mine near mill field.

Meanwhile Gov. George White was in conference with Ohio officials of the United Mine Workers of America and it was expected he would ask their support in maintaining order. About 7000 miners in the field are on strike in protest to wage cuts. They also demand recognition of the union.

Reports from other Ohio fields indicated that all was quiet. Some 200 strikers returned to work in the Pomeroy district. Strikers in the Southern Ohio field were invited to meet with leaders of Eastern Ohio workers at Bellaire Thursday.

Strikers' Pickets Arrested

SCRANTON, Penna., March 21 (AP)—Ninety pickets, many of them women, were arrested today in the vicinity of the Marvine colliery of the Hudson Coal Company as they sought to prevent miners from entering the workings. Coal operators and district union leaders said there were about 12,000 men idle as a result of the unsanctioned strike.

Need of Exports Shown in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Britain must lower its production costs and improve its selling organizations, if it is to recover a leading place in world markets, declares the annual report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, members of which control nearly a fourth of all British steam and motor tonnage.

The immediate and vital problem that faces the country is the necessity to increase the volume of its export trade, the report says. Since 1925 the value of the exports of the United Kingdom has constituted, year by year, a steadily decreasing proportion of the value of all exports in the world's trade.

Twenty-three million tons of available cargo-carrying space were not utilized last year, exclusive of tonnage laid up. Ships in service were more than half empty, although freights were down almost to pre-war levels, and, in many cases, well below. Passenger traffic had fallen away to a degree which rendered it impossible for many liners to pay their way, much less contribute to establishment charges, it was stated.

Rural Russia Crops Up on Manchurian Plains

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

EMIGRES AT WORK IN NEW HOME

Upper—Glimpse of a Kulak Farm in Northern Manchuria, Where These Well-to-Do Russian Farmers, Driven Out by the Soviets, Are Carrying On in the Same Way as in the Home Country. Lower—Kulak and Chinese Fellow Farmers in Manchuria.

EMIGRES SEE NEW HOPE IN JAPAN'S MOVE

White Russians Are Firm Friends of Tokyo in Manchurian Exploit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Some of the heterogeneous populations of Manchuria and Mongolia have watched the Japanese occupation with mixed emotions. But one potentially powerful group has greeted the extension of Japanese influence with unreserved delight. This group is composed of Russian émigrés, the so-called "White Russians."

It is impossible to obtain precise information about Russian émigrés in Manchuria and Mongolia. Estimates of their number range from 300,000 to 1,000,000,000. They are scattered over this vast territory in groups of three and four. Their largest concentration is at Harbin, where they number about 100,000.

But they have been thoroughly disorganized. Even at Harbin, they have had rival associations, which have combined only for self-defense against the persecution of Chinese and Soviet officials. They represent every phase of Tsarist society, and different groups have little in common except poverty and dislike of the Soviet régime which has made them outcasts.

Years ago the Japanese in Manchuria established a policy of helping White Russians unostentatiously. But the Japanese were not in a position openly to protect them against either the Soviets or the Chinese. Soviet officials have watched the émigrés in Manchuria closely, determined to break up prospective solidarity among them which might develop into an aggressive movement. Undoubtedly Soviet officials in north Manchuria have encouraged Chinese to persecute the "Whites." In south Manchuria, Japanese influence ameliorated their lot.

Since their occupation of Mukden in September, the Japanese have systematically encouraged White Russians to organize. There is little doubt that the Japanese have promised White leaders that Chinese governments in Manchuria and Mongolia will no longer interfere with them. Moscow's semi-official newspapers have revealed Soviet concern about this development. They have accused Japan of encouraging "enemies of the Soviet state."

From the Japanese point of view, the émigrés are politically useful. Their hostility to the Soviets is deep-seated, and they can assist Japan in curbing the advance of Soviet influence into Manchuria and Mongolia. The émigrés are not a coherent group, and are not likely ever to become dangerous to Japan. Their experience has given them no reason to be sympathetic with the Chinese, and they are likely to support the Japanese at all times against the Chinese or the Soviets. Of all the groups in Manchuria, the émigrés alone may be depended upon as convinced allies to Japan.

Among the White Russians in Manchuria and Mongolia there are many able men, who have been given no opportunity to use their abilities. It is safe to say that 50,000 of them are thoroughly trained in the arts of war. Several bands of Cossacks settled in Manchuria. In Harbin there are many trained technicians and professional men for whom there is no place in Soviet Russia at present. They have been compelled to accept menial positions, usually in the Chinese Eastern Railway, under joint Soviet-Chinese management. They have been given no opportunity to advance.

It is estimated that at least 100,000 small Russian merchants and farmers emigrated into Manchuria and Mongolia from Russia after the Soviet drive against kulaks (well-to-do farmers) started in 1930. These are substantial people, who are eager to assist in the development of this region. The Japanese are likely to give them more opportunities than they have had.

Systematic interference has prevented the Russian émigrés in Manchuria from organizing. But since the Japanese occupation they have been encouraged to hope that the vision, held by some of their leaders, of an "émigré state" may be realized.

Expedition Returns With 'Quake' Data

MIAMI, Fla., March 21 (AP)—The Princeton University expedition that sailed tropic seas for two months in search of the cause of earthquakes returned to Miami, March 19, with reports of a new ocean deep near Grand Cayman Island.

Prof. Richard M. Field of Princeton, with Dr. F. A. Vening Meinez of the Netherlands Geodetic Commission, headed the expedition, which sought to test the theory of isostasy. The theory holds that the earth's crust floats on lighter material beneath, with blocks of crust of equal weight balancing each other as they float along.

When rivers and the lapping of ocean waves sweep soil from one block, it goes to the ocean bottom and becomes attached to another block, and causes the heavier block to settle, exerting undersurface pressure on the lighter block. When this pressure is suddenly released by a further underground action, the result is an earthquake. The submarine S-48, furnished by the navy, and the rescue vessel Chewink, also of the navy, were used in the cruises. The submarine made 55 dives during the cruises.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

It is reported the United States Rubber Company is planning to increase operations at its Naugatuck, Conn., plant as a result of increased orders for footwear.

WOMEN REQUEST OFFICIAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS SEAT

Delegates Now at Geneva Seeking Permanent Recognition

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—"Let the scope of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality be broadened so as to enable it to deal with all matters in the field of the codification of international law that bear upon the status of women."

"Let the committee, in its present constitution, be made an official committee of the League of Nations with all the attributes belonging to other official committees of the League.'

These requests were laid before Señor M. Luis Zulueta, Spanish member of the Council of the League of Nations, by Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd of Chicago, and 50 women representatives of the Women's International League Section of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality.

The women visited Señor Zulueta with the object of offering him their thanks for the report on the collaboration of women in the work of the League, which had been placed by him before the Council.

"We hope," they said, "that this does not represent all that the Council proposes to offer as a program for increasing the collaboration of women."

Señor Zulueta's report had dealt primarily with the possibilities suggested by the internationally organized bodies of women, of special collaboration during the period of the Disarmament Conference — collaboration which would be organized by the Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organizations.

The women did not agree that to throw the question of women's collaboration with the League back upon individual national arrangements or upon the temporary organization of the Disarmament Conference, offered any real degree either of permanency or of progress.

They pointed out that matters such as the nationality of married women would be still controversial after the Disarmament Conference had disbanded. Therefore, means for the collaboration of women in the general work of the League was, they said, a matter which should be permanently established.

WOOLWORTH SALES

Mr. F. T. Parson, president of the F. W. Woolworth Company, says the public is showing a good response to the company's new 20-cent lines of merchandise. Business in the new lines accounts for 30 per cent of sales of stores in which they are displayed, whereas the company estimated such business would account for 20 per cent of dollar volume.

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Our Six Guinea Department has a wealth of new Spring Styles—coats, frocks, suits and evening wear—most of them inspired by original Couturier models and either copied or cleverly adapted, and all at this extremely consoling one price.

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SALON SECOND FLOOR MAIN BUILDING

Crepe de Chine Nightie

CHARMING NIGHTIE, made of pure silk crepe de chine which will wash and wear twice as long as a loaded material. The bodice and skirt are very prettily appliqued with a good lace. In pink, peach, champagne and apple. PRICE EACH 29/6

A PETTICOAT for those who like the built up shoulders. Comfortable shape cut on the newest lines, giving the straight effect and flowing out in graceful folds in the skirt. Made in a dull tone locknit—non laddering. A good wearing cloth. In beige, fawn, peach, grey almond, ivory and black. Lengths 45". Price each 12/9. Full Outsize 47" 13/9.

KNICKERS TO MATCH, cut with flat shaped yoke in front, full size. W. S. 4/11. Outsize 5/11.

This is a wonderful CAMIKNICKER shaped to fit perfectly to the figure. Ideal for evening wear. Made of good quality crepe back satin. Scalloped knicker legs with picot edging. In ivory, pink, peach, light beige and black. Price each 13/11 Same style with high back 14/11

THE IDEAL SPORTS KNICKER. A new idea in knickers suitable for golf and all sports. Fitted with flat yoke in front shaped at sides to give the extra fullness at the back which is so necessary. Made of super quality, extra heavy locknit which will stand hard wear. In fawn, beige, ivory, pink, navy, brown and black. Price each 7/11 Full Outsize 9/6

NIGHTIEJAMAS, the latest thing for night wear, cut in one piece. This is made of Grafton Chifonelle, the very latest of cotton materials in a pretty floral design. Guaranteed fast washing colours. Buttons on shoulder. Facings and tie band in artificial silk to tone with flowers. In peach, apple, blue and lemon, also on white ground with floral sprays. Price each 14/11

John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington High St. London, W. 8

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANY CHANGES AMONG LEADERS

Brogger's Recreation Roll Into First Place in A. B. C. Team Standing

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Tall Ones, Dayton	2925
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888
F. W. Mussey & Co., Chicago	2881
Kauffman, Newark, N. J.	2874
Marksons Furnitures, Syracuse	2870
American Legion No. 41, Ft. Wayne	2868

TWO-MAN TEAMS

K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
J. Gunderson-J. Roscoe, Chicago	1255
A. Priano-J. Martino, Syracuse	1252
W. Curren-J. Chart, Kenosha	1250
J. R. Rutkowski-A. S. Brezinski, Syrac.	1244
C. S. Dodor-J. P. Hunt, St. Paul	1244
G. M. Holmes-J. S. Vyzrol, Chicago	1243
P. Spinella-V. T. Werner, Brooklyn	1236
W. Connell-W. Kowalski, Chicago	1235
E. P. Rinck-J. F. Busam, Cincinnati	1230

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	668
Victor Bitter	668

ALL-EVENTS

Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Sarofalo, St. Louis	1921
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
W. P. Moore, Staten Island	1875
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
Elmer Baumgarten	1868
H. R. Simon, Cincinnati	1839
Alexander Graham, New Phila, Ohio	1839

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 21—No less than 24 changes occurred among the leaders in the various events of the American Bowling Congress tournament as a result of the heavy and concentrated attack upon the pins over the week-end.

In the five-man event seven new teams appeared in the first 10 places, in the doubles eight new sets, in the singles four upsets, and in the all-events five bowlers won coveted spots.

Michael Shirghio of New York, who won the international singles championship in Sweden three years, captured the limelight as he went into second place in the singles event with a 715 total. He then stepped into the lead in the all-events with 1924.

John Rutkowski of Syracuse and George Notz of Chicago also succeeded in placing high in these two events. Rutkowski hit 703 to place fifth in the singles and his 1884 score put him into a tie for fourth in the all-events.

Notz scored 689 for sixth in the singles, and went into third in the all-events with a 1901 series.

The Brogger's Recreation of Grand Rapids soared into the lead in the team event on the late squad Sunday night when they totaled 2956 on 984, 998 and 974.

The Greenvilles of New York rolled 2929 for second in the team division, Tall Ones of Dayton, 2925, third; Euclid Recreation Stars of Cleveland, 2913, fourth; Burlington Routes of Chicago, 2888, sixth; Kauffman Five of Newark, 2874, eighth, and the American Legion Number 41, Ft. Wayne, 2868, tenth.

Joseph Gunderson and James Roscoe of Chicago hit 1255 for second in the doubles; Anthony Priano and Joseph Martino, Syracuse, 1252, third; Willie Curren and John Chart of Kenosha 1250, fourth; J. R. Rutkowski and A. S. Brezinski, Syracuse, 1244, fifth; G. S. Dodor and J. P. Hunt, St. Paul, 1244, sixth; G. M. Holmes and J. S. Vyzrol, Chicago, 1243, seventh; Philip Spinella and V. T. Werner, Brooklyn, 1236, eighth; and William Connell and Walter Kowalski, Chicago, 1235, ninth.

Victor Bitter rolled 668 that gave him a tie with Gregg Griffo for ninth in the singles event.

W. P. Moore of Staten Island, had scored 1875 pins that gave him sixth position in the all-events. Elmer Baumgarten, president of the American Bowling Congress, scored 1868 for seventh. Baumgarten is the first A. B. C. official in the history of the organization to place among the leaders.

William Knox, one of the outstanding aces of the tenpin game, will share the spotlight with Charles Reilly and Edward Rafferty tonight. The three men are from Philadelphia.

Knox holds the all-time A. B. C. all-events record, 2019, scored at Milwaukee in 1923. He also shares the honors, with Charles Reinlie, of Racine, of rolling a perfect 300 game in national tourney competition. Though approximately 1,500,000 games have been shot since the inaugural tourney in 1901, only two perfect marks have been registered. Both were produced in Toledo, Ohio. Knox shot his in the doubles in 1913; Reinlie in the singles event in 1926.

Reilly and Rafferty, who celebrated St. Patrick's Day last year at Buffalo by shooting a 1316 mark, which eventually won the doubles title, are also carded.

U. S. JUNIOR FIGURE SKATING

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Robin Lee of Minneapolis and Miss Louise Weigel of Buffalo won the United States junior figure skating championships at the Ice Club yesterday. Lee, 12-year-old star, defeated Bruce Mapes and George Boltres, both of New York, in that order. Miss Weigel defeated her sister, Estelle, for the women's junior crown. Miss Audrey Peppe of New York was third.

GELBERT SIGNS CONTRACT

BRADENTON, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Charley Gelbert, holdout shortstop of the St. Louis Cardinals, today signed a one-year contract. Gelbert's signing leaves Outfielder Chick Hafey, National League batting champion last season, as the only Card holdout.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 38, Dartmouth 16.
Princeton 32, Temple 22.
Springfield 38, M. I. T. 26.
West Point 30, M. I. T. 24.

BOSTON ALL-STARS END TOUR

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—The Boston all-star hockey team wound up its European continental tour Saturday night by defeating the French team, 2 to 1.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Optimists 18, Penn. M. C. 9.
Princeton 11, Essex Troop C 5.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Pennsylvania 2, Philadelphia C. C. 2.

Chicago Holds To First Place Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	27	5	13	113	67	54
Kansas City	26	2	18	86	59	52
Duluth	21	3	22	94	92	42
St. Louis	18	8	22	77	91	36
Tulsa	16	3	26	83	114	32
Buffalo	7	2	14	28	87	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT MARCH 19

Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.

RESULT MARCH 20

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21—The St. Louis Flyers received their worst defeat on home ice when they were beaten 5 to 2, by the Chicago Shamrocks Saturday night. The Shamrocks now need only one victory to assure them of first place in the American Hockey League. Goalie Karakas was fined $10 for tripping Mulligan in the second period.

The game was only three minutes old when Armand, after taking a pass from Mackenzie, and the Flyers' defense had let down, thinking Referee Lavelle had stopped play when he dropped his bell, sneaked the disk into the net. Williams was off the ice at the time for tripping.

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS
Johnson, McFadyen, Prelesnik, lw		
	rw, Hill, Kendall	
Armand, Byrdson, Wiseman, rw		
	lw, Burns, St. John, Scott, Jackson	
Mackenzie, Clayton, Riley, c		
	c, McPherson, Kirk	
Taylor, rd	ld, Williams, Creasey, Loucks	
Buswell, ld	rd, Mulligan, Rennie	
Karakas, g	g, Christello	

Score—Chicago 5, St. Louis 2. Goals—Armand, Prelesnik, Wiseman, Riley, Johnson for Chicago; Williams, St. John for St. Louis. Assists—Mackenzie 2, Wiseman, Riley, Prelesnik for Chicago; Williams for St. Louis. Referee—Russell Lavelle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COFFIN-SULLIVAN TEAM KEEPS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Philadelphia once more proved that its squash racquets doubles teams were in a class by themselves over the week-end, when the annual doubles contest for the plaque offered by Arthur H. Lockett went to Neil W. Sullivan and Roy J. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club for the second year in succession, at the University Club doubles court.

The winners had a much harder battle than in 1931, as the locals showed great improvement over previous years, and a brand new team from Philadelphia Cricket Club, Donald C. Strachan, former Princeton star, and B. D. (Buddy) Walsh, carried them so close to defeat that only a streak of superplay by Sullivan in the fourth game, when he scored more placements than had ever been witnessed in the game, enabled his team to crawl out winner at 12—15, 18—13, 11—15, 15—5, 15—13.

LOCKETT CUP INTERCITY DOUBLES TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

R. F. De Voe and D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated E. H. Bigelow and J. M. Young, Heights Casino, 16—18, 15—12, 15—12, 15—13.

Ralph A. Powers and Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Peter W. Bunnell and Gerard H. Cox, Yale Club, 15—11, 12—15, 9—15, 18—16, 15—5.

J. de V. Keefe and I. R. Reath, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Darwin P. Kingsley Jr. and R. E. McCormick, University Club, 12—15, 16—13, 15—11, 17—14.

Daniel McK. Miller and Junius A. Richards, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated Albert Tilt Jr. and W. W. Taylor, Field Club of Greenwich, 18—15, 18—17, 15—12.

Eugene L. Maxwell and R. M. B. Potter, Nassau Country Club, defeated Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. and R. Lee Norris, Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—12, 12—15, 15—13, 10—15, 15—14.

SECOND ROUND

Donald C. Strachan and B. D. Walsh, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise, Racquet & Tennis Club, 15—9, 15—10, 15—6.

Powers and Haskins defeated De Voe and Nightingale, 18—17, 4—15, 5—15, 18—16, 15—10.

Miller and Richards defeated Maxwell and Potter, 15—10, 11—15, 15—9, 14—15, 15—12.

Ray J. Coffin and Neil W. Sullivan, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Keefe and Reath, 15—5, 15—10, 18—17.

Semifinal Round

Strachan and Walsh defeated Powers and Haskins, 15—8, 15—6, 11—15, 15—10.

Coffin and Sullivan defeated Miller and Richards, 18—15, 8—15, 10—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Final Round

Coffin and Sullivan defeated Strachan and Walsh, 12—15, 18—13, 11—15, 15—5, 15—13.

BILLIARD PLAY BEGINS SOON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—For the first time since the adoption of 18-inch balkline billiards, two shots in balk, by amateurs, the world championship in that style of play will come to the United States this week, when the stars of Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal, Egypt, and Austria will contend with the pick of the United States, headed by Francis S. Appleby, at the Elks Club. Albert Poensgen of Geindorf, the present titleholder, who will head the foreign contingent, as well as most of the other foreign stars, is on the Ile de France, arriving today, and will inaugurate the tourney with a battle with Alfreda Ferraz, champion of Portugal, on Wednesday. Others competing are: Worth D. Bergherm, Saginaw Mich, the other American entry; Edmond Soussa, Egypt, who was a visitor two years ago; Gustave von Bella, Belgium; Jean Dommering, former champion; Albert Corty, France, and Charles Foerster, Germany.

MRS. MOODY MAY NOT ACCEPT

PASADENA, Calif., March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., international tennis star, may not become a member of the American Wightman Cup team this year, she admitted Saturday. Mrs. Moody said she was not certain she wanted to leave her California home for a protracted period, but would defend her United States championship at Forest Hills in September. "I have been invited to play on the Wightman Cup team, and so has Helen Jacobs," she said, "but I told them that I could not let them know definitely until April."

SARAZEN WINS TOURNEY

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, New York, scoring a 69 for his last 18 holes to go two under par, won first prize in the $10,000 Coral Gables Miami-Biltmore open golf tournament yesterday. Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, and Paul Runyan, Metropolitan Open champion of New York, tied for second place with 288's while John J. Farrell, scoring a 289 after leading the field at 54 holes, took fourth place.

MRS. HILL WINS FINAL

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Saturday defeated Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., 2 and 1 for the second annual Augusta women's invitation tournament. Off the fairways but once during a week of play here, Mrs. Hill came back on the last nine Saturday to beat the Englewood star after being 1 down at the turn.

SWEDEN WINS HOCKEY TITLE

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Sweden won the European hockey championship last night, defeating Germany 1 to 0 in a hard-fought match.

CHICAGO KEEPS SECOND PLACE

Eliminates Boston From Playoffs—Toronto Might Catch Canadiens

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	23	8	16	130	107	54
Chicago	18	11	19	86	101	47
Detroit	17	10	20	90	104	44
Boston	15	12	20	116	109	42

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	24	7	16	124	109	55
Toronto	23	7	17	153	123	53
Montreal	19	7	22	142	139	45
Americans	15	8	24	87	136	38

RESULTS MARCH 19

Toronto 11, Chicago 3.
Canadiens 6, Montreal 4.

RESULTS MARCH 20

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Rangers 4, Americans 2.
Toronto 3, Detroit 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 21 — Toronto Maple Leafs scored a 3-to-2 victory over Detroit Falcons here last night. Bob Gracie, youthful winger of the visitors fooled Alex Connell with a pot shot from the side of the rink late in the third period to decide a rough-and-ready National Hockey League contest that kept 9000 fans keyed up to a high pitch of excitement.

TORONTO		DETROIT
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw		
	rw, Aurie, Carson, Cooper	
Primeau, Miller, Blair, Darragh, c		
	c, Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox	
Conacher, Bailey, Finnigan, rw		
	lw, Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell	
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Young, Smith	
Horner, Levinsky, Robertson, ld		
	rd, Noble, Smith	
Chabot, g	g, Connell	

Score—Toronto 3, Detroit 2. Goals—Blair, Horner, Gracie for Toronto; Cox, Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Gracie for Toronto; Carson, Emms, Kilrea for Detroit. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 21 — Canadiens held their own with the threatening Toronto club on Saturday by defeating their local rivals, the Maroons, by 6 to 4 after 10 minutes of overtime. It was the last game of the regular schedule for the losers, who had previously clinched third place in the Canadian group standing, while the Canadiens have one more toworrow night against Toronto which will decide first place and the right to meet the Rangers for the National Hockey League championship.

CANADIENS		MONTREAL
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw		
	rw, Ward, Brydson, Phillips	
Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre, c		
	c, Smith, Stewart, Haynes	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw		
	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Siebert	
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Wilcox, Starr	
S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur, rd		
	ld, Conacher, McVicar	
Hainsworth, g	g, Walsh	

Score—Canadiens 6, Montreal 4. Goals—Gagnon 3, Morenz, Lepine and Joliat for Canadiens; Siebert 2, Stewart and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Joliat 3, Morenz 2, Larochelle and Mondou for Canadiens; Smith, Siebert, Ward, Trottier and Conacher for Montreal. Referees—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—New York Rangers brought their home season to an end with a victory over the other New York team, the Americans, last night, 4 to 2, using their usual combination play, which has carried them into first place for the playoffs. Both have out of town games to play, but the Rangers are certain of first place in the American group, while the Americans are out of the playoffs.

N. Y. RANGERS		N. Y. AMERICANS
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, lw		
	rw, Fillmore, Lamb, W. Kilrea	
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Murdoch, c		
	c, Burch, Himes, McVeigh	
W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, rw		
	lw, McInenly, Keating, McVeigh, Burmister	
Johnson, Milks, ld	rd, Dutton, Shields	
Heller, Milks, Brennan, rd	ld, Ayres, Brydge	
Roach, g	g, Worters	

Score—New York Rangers 4, New York Americans 2. Goals—W. Cook 2, Keeling, Boucher for Rangers; Fillmore, McVeigh for Americans. Assists—Johnson, Dillon, Somers, W. Cook, F. Cook, Boucher for Rangers; McInenly, Kilrea, Brydge for Americans. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 21—The Toronto Maple Leafs continued their struggle for first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 11 to 3, here on Saturday. The game was marked by a number of accidental mishaps to players and late in the first period Gardiner, the Hawks' goaltender, had to retire and was replaced by Willie Cude with the score 2 to 0. Without Gardiner to direct them, the visitors' defense broke and enabled the locals to slip through on Cude, who played a great game despite the nine goals scored against him.

TORONTO		CHICAGO
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw		
	rw, Couture, March, Coulter	
Primeau, Blair, Miller, Darragh, c		
	c, Gottselig, Cook, Holmes	
Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey, rw		
	lw, Ripley, Thompson, Lowrey	
Horner, Day, Levinsky, ld		
	rd, Wentworth, Graham	
Clancy, Robertson, rd	ld, Boucher, Abel	
Chabot, g	g, Gardiner, Cude	

Score—Toronto 11, Chicago 3. Goals—Clancy 2, Jackson 2, Primeau 3, Miller 2, Cotton 2, and Conacher for Toronto; March, Holmes and Ripley for Chicago. Assists—Conacher 3, Cotton 2, Jackson, Miller, Horner and Bailey for Toronto; Cook and Boucher for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—By winning their last home game of the regular season here last night, the Chicago Black Hawks made sure of a place in the Stanley Cup playoffs. The locals defeated the Boston Bruins, 1 to 0. The defeat eliminates the Boston team.

CHICAGO		BOSTON BRUINS
Ripley, P. Thompson, Lowrey, lw		
	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd	
Gottselig, Cook, Holmes, c		
	c, Weiland, Chapman, Runge	
Couture, March, Coulter, rw		
	lw, Barry, F. Jerwa, Galbraith	
Abel, Boucher, ld	rd, Hitchman, Owen	
Graham, Wentworth, rd	ld, Shore, Foster	
Gardiner, g	g, C. Thompson	

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 1, Boston Bruins 0. Goals—P. Thompson for Chicago. Assists—March and Cook for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 5, French S. C. 4.

Atlantic City Six A. A. U. Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Although defeated by the Lake Placid Hockey Club, 3 to 2, here last night, the Atlantic City Gulls won the amateur hockey championship of the United States by outscoring their rivals, 11 goals to 5, in a two-game series. The first game, played Saturday night in Atlantic City, went to the champions, 9 to 2.

Goals by Priestly and Verdun gave Lake Placid the lead in the game last evening, but Nicholson and Levia combined to tie the score for Atlantic City. Charles Berger, Lake Placid star, broke the tie late in the second period with an unassisted effort. The summaries of both games follow:

FIRST GAME

ATLANTIC CITY		LAKE PLACID
Foster, lw	rw, Berger	
Levia, c	c, Schults	
Nicholson, rw	lw, R. Proulx	
V. Proulx, ld	rd, Verdun	
Houseley, rd	ld, Moreau	
Haynes, g	g, Granger	

Score—Atlantic City 3, Lake Placid 2. Goals—Levia 2, Nicholson 2, Foster 2, MacKenzie, Alarie, Houseley for Atlantic City; Verdun 2 for Lake Placid. Assists—Levia 2, Alarie, Nicholson for Atlantic City. Spares—Adams, McKinnon, MacKenzie, Alarie, Hunter, Burns for Atlantic City; Hulquist, Priestly, Ryan, McGillis for Lake Placid. Referees—Moylan MacDonnell and Charles Mitchell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SECOND GAME

LAKE PLACID		ATLANTIC CITY
Hulquist, rw	lw, Foster	
Schulte, c	c, Levia	
Ryan, lw	rw, Nicholson	
Verdun, rd	ld, V. Proulx	
Moreau, ld	rd, Housley	
Granger, g	g, Haynes	

Score—Lake Placid 3, Atlantic City 2. Goals—Priestly, Verdun, Berger for Lake Placid; Nicholson, Levia for Atlantic City. Assists—Schulte for Lake Placid; Levia, Nicholson for Atlantic City. Spares—Priestly, Berger, R. Proulx for Lake Placid; Adams, Alarie, McKinnon, MacKenzie, Bruns, Hunter for Atlantic City. Referees—Moylan MacDonnell and Charles Mitchell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FREDERICTON WINS SERIES FINAL, 5-0

The Fredericton Millionaires concluded their amateur hockey series with the Boston Hockey Club-North Cambridge Hockey Club combination sextet at the Boston Arena Saturday evening by scoring an easy victory, 5 to 0. It gave the New Brunswick six a record of two straight games won over this combination. Beaton and Mosher excelled for the winners. The summary:

FREDERICTON		COMBINATION
McArthur, McManus, Miller, lw		
	rw, Smith, Cushman	
Mosher, Beaton, Miller, c		
	c, Dyson, Thayer, Somers	
Webster, Gammon, rw	lw, Culhane, Mahoney	
Ferguson, Miller, ld	rd, Hoar, Thayer	
Bowman, Miller, rd	ld, Russell	
Bubar, g	g, Frazier	

Score—Fredericton 5, Boston-North Cambridge Combination 0. Goals—Beaton, Mosher, Gammon, McManus, Miller for Fredericton. Assist—Beaton for Fredericton. Referee—Ernest Doody. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EASTERN LEAGUE'S REVISED SCHEDULE

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A revised schedule of games for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League was announced today at league headquarters. The revised schedule follows:

April 6—Yale at Columbia; 9—Dartmouth at Yale; 15—Columbia at Yale; 16—Dartmouth at Princeton and Cornell at Pennsylvania; 23—Yale at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Columbia, and Cornell at Dartmouth; 27—Columbia at Pennsylvania; 29—Cornell at Columbia; 30—Pennsylvania at Yale, and Cornell at Princeton.

May 2—Dartmouth at Columbia; 4—Columbia at Cornell; 6—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 7—Yale at Dartmouth, and Princeton at Cornell; 10—Columbia at Princeton; 13—Princeton at Dartmouth; 14—Columbia at Dartmouth, Cornell at Yale; 18—Pennsylvania at Cornell; 21—Yale at Cornell, and Princeton at Pennsylvania; 28—Pennsylvania at Princeton, Dartmouth at Cornell; 30—Pennsylvania at Columbia.

June 11—Princeton at Yale, and Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 18—Yale at Princeton.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	23	9	13	101	76	55
London	20	12	14	89	66	52
Windsor	21	10	15	114	93	52
Detroit	18	10	18	91	93	46
Pittsburgh	16	9	22	85	114	41
Syracuse	14	9	22	97	110	37
Cleveland	15	7	23	99	124	37

RESULTS MARCH 19

Windsor 4, Detroit 0.
Buffalo 5, Pittsburgh 0.

RESULTS MARCH 20

Detroit 3, Syracuse 1.
Cleveland 3, London 2, overtime.

LONDON DEFEAT COSTLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21 — London Tecumsehs dropped an overtime game to Cleveland Indians, last place team of the International Hockey League, here, last night, by a score of 3 to 2. Williams scored on Daley's pass one minute before the end of the extra period. The surprise defeat of the Tecumsehs left them sharing second place with Windsor. Williams accounted for two Cleveland goals and Bellemer one. Carrigan and Pettinger scored for London.

BRILLIANT WINDSOR ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 21 — Detroit Olympics fell before the brilliant attack of Windsor Bulldogs here Saturday night, 4 to 0. It was the worst defeat suffered by the Detroiters here or in Detroit this winter and delayed their bid for a playoff position. Earl Roche starred for the Bulldogs, scoring two goals and assisting in another. Desmond Roche and Lorne Duguid were the other scorers. It was Windsor's fourth win in eight contests with Detroit. Two ended in scoreless ties and Detroit won two.

BISONS ROUT PITTSBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 21—Buffalo Bisons routed Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets here Saturday night, 5 to 0. The game was one postponed from Dec. 24. It was a rough contest from start to finish.

DETROIT IN PLAYOFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21—Detroit Olympics made certain of a place in the International Hockey League Playoffs here Sunday night by defeating Syracuse Stars, 3 to 1. The defeat ended the Syracuse hopes of making the post-season tournament. George Hay, playing manager of the Olympics, came to his club's rescue with two goals. Gilhooley got Detroit's other goal. Art Clark got the lone Syracuse goal on a pass from Hughes.

STIX TAKES WESTERN TITLE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21 (AP)—The Stix team of St. Louis defeated the Bricklayers of Chicago, 1 to 0, here yesterday, to win the western soccer championship and the right to meet the New Bedford, Mass., team for the United States championship in the National Challenge Cup play. Jack O'Reilly, former football star at St. Louis University and a substitute center forward for the Stix team, scored the lone and winning goal 20 seconds after the game started by making a 70-yard shot.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Swarthmore 8, Alumni 1.

MANGIN WINS SINGLES TITLE

U. S. Indoor Doubles Tennis Final Goes to Van Ryn and Lott

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., is the new indoor lawn tennis champion, as the result of the final round played at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday. This is a double victory for him, as it is his first title, and also he defeated Francis X. Shields, his final opponent, for the first time in their many encounters. The score was 10—8, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

In the doubles, John W. Van Ryn, now a resident of Philadelphia, and his international doubles partner, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, swept over R. Berkeley Bell, a former resident of Austin, Texas, and Mangin, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

As a result, the four were selected to take part in the international team match against the French team of Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus and Antoine Gentien, to be staged at the Armory beginning this evening, for the new Seventh Regiment trophy. Shields and Mangin will oppose Borotra and Boussus in the singles matches tonight and Wednesday, with Lott and Van Ryn to play the doubles tomorrow.

This week's performance by Mangin is altogether the finest he has shown in his many years of play. He has fought his way through a field which included altogether the best players who have competed for the historic title, and in only the final round did Mangin drop even one set. In his last four matches he defeated Christian Boussus of France, 6—3, 6—4, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Wimbledon winner, 6—4, 6—2, George M. Lott Jr., runnerup for the national title, 6—1, 9—7, 6—0, and Francis X. Shields, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. Only twice did he falter, when the play of Lott held him in the second set of their semifinal round match, and again in the opening set of Saturday's play, when Shields drew ahead to lead at 5—2 and 40—15. But superior play in the crisis saved Mangin from loss, and his unfailing backhand, aided for the moment by vigorous volley work, turned the set in his favor, and though Shields was once more at set point later, the moment was past and the balance of the match was a gradual climb to higher scale tennis, against an opponent who was gradually letting down under the strain. Shields lost his famous service completely in the later sets, and was sending the ball over without any power at all, relying on his forecourt volleys to keep the play coming his way. But Mangin was also skillful on volleys, while his sharpshooting tactics from deep court, which sent the ball through the narrow spaces left by Shields in his dashes to the net, for placements, forced Shields into deep court play as well.

The precision of the new doubles champions, especially Van Ryn, held the sensational Bell helpless in the doubles. Lott and Van Ryn did not lose a service game in the entire match, while breaking through each of their opponents' twice. Mangin lost the second game in the first set, both lost in turn in the fifth and seventh games in the second, and a break through Bell in the seventh of the third accounted for the victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Final Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S CROSS-COUNTRY

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21—The international race was a big feature in women's cross-country running Saturday and at Selsdon, near here, English girls scored a win over those from France in a race of over 3000 meters by 14 points to 22. Miss G. A. Lunn, famous Birchfield Harrier Club runner and English champion, completed the course first in 12m. 52⅘s. Miss Hedonin, French champion, who finished second, challenged her all the way, but hadn't as much finishing power as Lunn, who holds the world's record for 1000 meters on track. Miss L. D. Styles, English champion of 1928, 1929 and 1930, gained third place, and Miss Ruth Christmas, London Olympiades, was fourth.

HESTON DEFENDS SINGLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 21—The southern professional tennis title went to Paul Heston of Washington, the defender. Heston and George Agutter, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., won the doubles title. In the singles final Heston defeated James Kenny, Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3, and with Agutter won from Ed. Faulkner of Boca Raton, Fla. and Robert Murray, Forest Hills, in the doubles, 10—8, 8—6, 6—3.

FLORIDA STATE ARCHERY

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 21—Ernest Le Baron of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. A. L. Holcomb of Grand Rapids were the feature winners Saturday in the Florida state archery championship. Le Baron won the trophy in the men's division with 84 hits for a score of 448. Mrs. Holcomb, who holds the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio State titles in archery; won the women's shoot with 62 hits for a score of 384.

FOWLER ELECTED CAPTAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Daniel Fowler of Schenectady, N. Y., was elected last night to captain next year's swimming team at Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Fowler has been a star in the 150-yard backstroke, having broken the New England record seven times the last winter. Coach Cureton, Manager Beecher and 12 swimmers were awarded varsity letters.

IOWA RIFLEMEN WIN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 21 (AP)—Iowa Saturday finished ahead of five other Western Conference colleges in a national intercollegiate rifle match, with 1358 points. Ohio State University was second with 1352. Treat of Ohio State won the individual all-around, with 281 points.

COLUMBUS-ROCHESTER TRADE

HOUSTON, Texas, March 21 (AP)—The Columbus baseball team of the American Association announced Saturday that it traded Deland Wetherell, pitcher, to the Rochester team of the International League, for George Rensa, a catcher. The Columbus team also paid Rochester $4000.

AUSTRIA DEFEATS ITALY

VIENNA, March 21 (AP)—Austria's soccer football team took the lead for the European cup by defeating Italy yesterday, 2 to 1. It was Italy's first defeat of the season. A crowd of 60,000 persons saw the match.

Bruin Cubs Tie For Second in League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	21	6	10	120	98	48
Bronx	18	7	15	94	90	43
Boston	20	3	16	110	104	43
New Haven	13	6	15	107	74	42
Philadelphia	13	5	20	79	100	31
Springfield	10	5	24	84	130	25

RESULTS MARCH 19

Providence 4, Springfield 3.
Boston 2, Bronx 1.

RESULT MARCH 20

New Haven 7, Springfield 2.

By winning from the Bronx Tigers at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, 2 to 1, the Bruin Cubs elevated themselves to a tie for second place with the Tigers in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. Jack Pratt, Cub defenseman, featured by scoring both of his teams' two goals after the Bronx club had taken a one-goal lead while he was serving time in the penalty box.

BOSTON		BRONX
Klein, Sutherland, Pool, lw		
	rw, Jenkins, Asmundson, Picketts	
Conn, Harnott, Brink, c		
	c, Grosvenor, Pettinger, Boucher	
Burke, Jeremiah, Johnson, rw		
	lw, Arnott, Sheppard, Chouinard	
Jerwa, Lane, Weir, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle	
Pratt, Lane, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Regan	
Jackson, g	g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Boston 2, Bronx 1. Goals—Pratt 2 for Boston; Pettinger for Bronx. Assists—Klein, Conn for Boston. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21—The New Haven Eagles easily def

Goethe's Talent for Leadership Won Renown in Varied Fields

Participated in State Finance, Reformed Policy of University of Jena, Directed Court Theater, in Addition to Rôle in Literature

GOETHE CENTENNIAL SERIES
Second of Three Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEIMAR, Ger. — Around this quaint little capital of the German Federal State of Thuringia will be woven the major portion of the observance of the Goethe centenary.

The quiet city of Weimar houses the most precious mementoes of Johann Wolfgang Goethe. It was here that the great German poet passed more than 56 years—"overflowing with the plenitude of things"—during which his greatest contributions to wide fields of German letters were made.

Laying of the foundation stone of a new wing of the Goethe National Museum on Wednesday forms the focal point of the opening week of the national Goethe festival. It will add to a museum which already contains the most extensive biographical material relating to Goethe in the world.

This museum, which occupies the house "am Frauenplan," which once was Goethe's home, together with other structures in Weimar intimately associated with the poet, enables his admirers to reconstruct a complete record of his most fruitful years. It is said by Goethe authorities that the information concerning his activities is among the most complete in existence upon any man of letters of comparable importance.

Showed Genuine Leadership

It was the young Duke Carl August—who ruled Saxe-Weimar as a youth of 18—who first drew Goethe to Weimar. This young prince found great pleasure in being thrown together with the broad-minded, liberty-loving poet who was eight years his senior. Although Goethe was a lawyer at the time he left Frankfort-on-the-Main, he had already attained fame as a poet.

Carl August appointed his new friend a state official. In this capacity Goethe undertook many duties unallied with poetry. He improved the University at Jena. He kept the finances of the State in order. At one time he even supervised military conscription. All of these things he did with marked enthusiasm and with a sure touch of leadership.

The same ability for organization was expressed in Goethe's direction of the Court Theater of which he was made manager in 1791. A theater still stands on the site of the theater which Goethe managed, although it is not the original structure. But it was here that Goethe raised the German theater to new heights, bringing about a keener appreciation of the drama as well as an improvement in its technique.

Won Schiller's Coöperation

Goethe's effort to raise the cultural life of his time through the medium of the Weimar stage had the coöperation of Friedrich Schiller who came to Weimar in 1799. Schiller's drama "Wallenstein" was performed in the Weimar theater for the first time. It was followed by his plays "Maria Stuart," "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," "Die Braut von Messina" and "Wilhelm Tell." Here something like a German national theater of high artistic rank was established.

The house "am Frauenplan," which originally was rented by Goethe, but later rebuilt and presented to the poet by Duke Carl August, was restored shortly after the beginning of the present century so that its living rooms resemble their appearance during Goethe's lifetime.

Rooms which Goethe turned into veritable art museums, rooms where princes, statesmen, artists and savants visited him from all parts of Europe; rooms where Goethe worked and where he conducted many of his natural science experiments, are still retained in the museum.

In an adjoining building there is an array of Goethe's manifold collections of art, minerals, coins, flowers, his apparatus with which he carried out his electrical experiments, his investigations of the origin of colors.

60,000 Articles Preserved

All in all, about 60,000 articles have been preserved. For Goethe was not only a poet, he was a man of research, but in his own way. "I did not carry on my collections in mere satisfaction of mood or fancy, but always following the plan and intention of my own education and I have learned a lesson from every piece I possess. In this sense I would have my collections preserved," he writes in his will. And there are also countless drawings by Goethe's own hand, for he was not only a poet but also an artist—though in an amateur way.

Throughout Weimar there are numerous other structures intimately associated with the German poet. There is the "Fuerstenhaus," the palace of the Duke Carl August, the home of Frau von Stein whose intelligence and culture exercised a great influence over Goethe during the first 14 years of his residence in Weimar, the home of his poet friend, Christoph Martin Weiland, and the home of Schiller, Germany's great classic poet with whom Goethe formed a great friendship.

One of the curious things about the close relationship between Goethe and Schiller was that they originally were far from congenial. Schiller called Goethe an egotist, Goethe avoided Schiller, but soon contributed article to the "Horen," a periodical founded by Schiller, and the year 1799 found them combining in publishing the "Xenien" verses which attacked the current hackneyed style of literature.

Active in Ballad's Revival

In the following year each devoted himself to the writing of ballads, reviving that simple form of poetry. It is to this period that the world owes that famous ballad "Der Erlkönig."

The opposite natures of the two poet friends are often depicted. Goethe, the elder of the two, was the well-situated man who, so some say, only sat down to writing when the mood suited him. Schiller for many years had economic difficulties and was driven ahead by a strong desire to write. And yet they cooperated like brothers, telling one another of their plans, showing each other their work and withholding not their criticism.

The difference in temperament showed itself during the French Revolution which greatly moved Schiller, while Goethe remained calmer. As he wrote in "Hermann und Dorothea":

> Who in swaying times is of swaying mind,
> Increases the evil and forms it on and on.
> But he who firmly builds on the mind,
> formeth the world for himself.

Signatures of Personages

During the time that Goethe lived in Weimar the guest books of the hotels Erbprintz and Elefant contained signatures of King Frederick William III of Prussia, King Ludwig I of Bavaria, of Schiller, the brothers Humboldt, Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner, Mendelssohn, Grillparzer and many, many others.

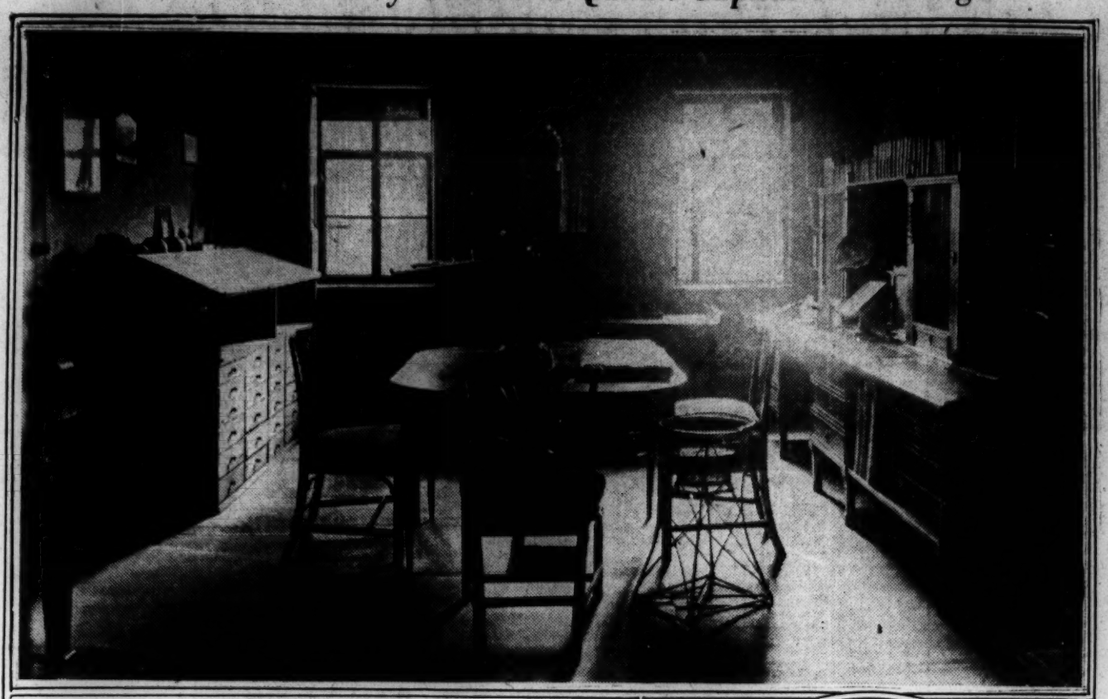
This year again the greatest names in Germany will be recorded on the registers of the city's hostelries as Weimar will draw its audience at the celebration from the entire nation.

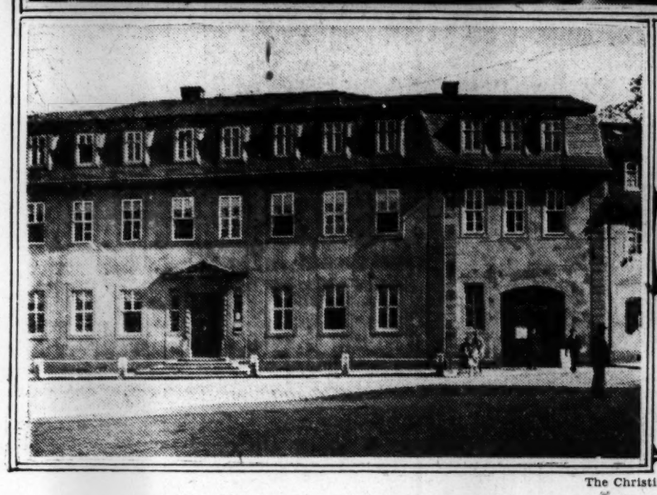
In addition to the observance of the festival at Weimar, the State Theater of Berlin will produce on the small Weimar stage Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" in its original form; the State Theater of Dresden will produce "The Natural Daughter"; the state theater of Munich "Iphigenie"; the State Theater of Stuttgart "Clavigo"; the Vienna Burg Theater "Tasso." "Faust," Part I and II, will conclude this unusual homage paid by the living classical theaters of Germany to Germany's great genius, Goethe.

MINE PICKETS ARRESTED

SCRANTON, Penn., March 21 (AP)—One hundred and two men doing picket duty in the illegal strike of mine workers here were arrested March 19 by city police when they failed to obey commands to go to their homes.

Goethe Anniversary Centers in Quaint Capital of Thuringia





The Christian Science Monitor Photos. Inset by Permission of Willinger, Vienna.

IN WEIMAR WHERE POET GAVE EXPRESSION TO NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO GERMAN CULTURE

Upper—Goethe's Study, Looking Out on the Garden of the House. Lower Left—Exterior View of the House in Which the Poet Lived for 40 Years. This Is Now the Goethe National Museum and the Foundation Stone of a New Wing Is Being Laid in This, the Opening Week of the National Goethe Festival. Lower Right—Fritz and Theo Goethe, Descendants of the Branch of the Goethes Who Came to Vienna From Dresden, Whereas That of the Poet Went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Goethe Later Removing to Weimar.

CABINET DEFIES LABOR CONTROL IN AUSTRALIA

Expelled Leaders Start Independent Group in Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The recent decision of 21 former members of the South Australian Parliamentary Labor Party to form a new Constitution represents a definite breakaway from the official organization. These Labor leaders had been expelled from the party some months ago for having voted for the premiers' plan for national economic rehabilitation.

The council of the official organization, which is directed from Trades Hall, had instructed all its parliamentary members to oppose the premiers' plan because it reduced pensions and wages, but the view of those who ignored the order was that this legislation was the only method by which the finances of Australia could be rehabilitated.

The Parliamentary Party was led in this attitude by the Premier, Mr. Lionel L. Hill, who has the support of all his ministers.

Severe Labor reverses at the polls received by the Trades Hall candidates strengthened the stand of the 21 members. Only one Trades Hall candidate was returned at the federal poll in South Australia.

The new Constitution makes the Labor members responsible to the electorates instead of to a Trades Hall junta. The Constitution which still governs the official party subjects the platform to an annual review, and monthly meetings of the council are held to decide the policy of both the Government and party. Ministerial action, therefore, is constantly under review and criticism. The Parliamentary Constitution provides that the platform shall be reviewed only once every three years, and this means that it operates for the full life of a Parliament. The actions of the Cabinet and members of Parliament are not subject to review by any other body, and freedom of conscience is thus permitted.

It is claimed that 80 per cent of the electorates will support the new Constitution, and that a strong body of public opinion is behind the reorganized Labor movement. The Premier, and the other members will tour the country to rally the sympathy of the electors, and eventually it is hoped to rout the extremists at Trades Hall and consolidate the whole Labor movement in South Australia.

Another significant development is the pact between the Liberal and Country Parties. This means that a solid front will be presented to Labor at the next elections. The political system in South Australia is now likely to revert to the old two-party basis—Liberal and Labor. Each side has a strong following.

American Society Pays High Tribute

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Nearly 4000 persons filled Carnegie Hall Saturday as the Goethe Society of America commemorated the centennial anniversary of John Wolfgang Goethe.

Grand opera stars sang lyrics of Goethe and a long list of speakers eulogized the German writer or read excerpts from his works.

A distinguished group of musicians, including Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Elisabeth Rethberg, Walter Kirchhoff and the United Singers of New York, who were celebrating jointly their fiftieth anniversary, contributed their talents to the program. From the University of Breslau, Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann came to eulogize in German the name of Goethe.

Dr. Emanuel de Marnay Baruch, president of the society, said in part: "While Europe still considered America a barbarous far-away country, Goethe showed a deep appreciation of America and hailed it in song and word. He was one of the very few to grasp its problems, its importance, and to divine America's undreamed of greatness and its meaning to the world. He was the first to prophesy the building of the Panama Canal by the United States."

FRENCH HOMAGE PAID TO GOETHE ON ANNIVERSARY

German Poet Tightened Bonds of Friendship Across the Rhine

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Contemporary with the centenary celebrations at Weimar, Frankfort and elsewhere, numerous ceremonies are being held in France this month in honor of Goethe. The German poet, throught the admiration and affection which he won on this side of the Rhine, succeeded in serving as one of the greatest links which has ever bound the two peoples.

At Strasbourg, numerous lectures on Goethe are being given, for it has not been forgotten that a part of "Faust" was written in that city. In Paris, a committee with M. Paul Painlevé as president, M. Paul Valéry and M. Anatole de Monzie as vice-presidents and Count Jean de Pange as secretary has been formed to encourage the proper representation of Goethe's works in this country. The Comtesse de Noailles is also very much interested in this enterprise. Special lectures on Goethe are being given at the Sorbonne.

The national theater of the Odéon is reviving Goethe's drama "Clavigo" in a new adaptation and translation by Gabriel Boissy and Eberhardt Nebelthau. The new version is known as "Clavigo, or the Sister of Beaumarchais."

Next October, the Bibliothèque Nationale will present a special exhibition of autograph letters and manuscripts, paintings and other souvenirs of the poet, many of which are to be loaned by German owners.

Some of Goethe's ballads, for which music was written by Schubert and Schumann, are being broadcast in special concerts.

Some of the most dramatic incidents in the poet's career took place in France. It was on the battlefield of Valmy that he as a soldier had his baptism of fire, and his aversion to warfare was in large part due to his experiences during that campaign. Goethe was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon himself, whose admiration for the poet was hardly less than that which the poet sometimes expressed for the Emperor. In 1818, in the reign of Louis XVIII, Goethe was promoted to the rank of Officer in the Legion.

The opera "Werther," based on Goethe's story, with music by Massenet, is a perennial favorite at the Opéra-Comique in Paris. Few other works have been so often repeated there.

Goethe's works and books about Goethe have been published in France in great numbers and in many different translations.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter II

JO-JOY was up early the following morning and appeared at the kitchen door looking almost boyish in whipcord breeches and a flannel shirt. There was a zestful sparkle in her eyes and her hair had been brushed until it shone like a burnished bronze bell.

"Those are very sensible clothes you have on, Jo-Joy," was Mrs. Arnold's approving comment after an exchange of morning greetings. "They look comfortable and warm and will be much more practical on the ranch than dresses."

"There seems to be something sort of magic about them, too," Jo-Joy confided, "for every time I put them on I have some kind of an adventure. This morning it was discovering the view from my window."

Nick might consider this nonsense—but Lonny understood, and the last remnant of his shyness was dispelled. Topaz, the orange kitten, came out from behind the stove and enthusistically began to wind a furry figure eight about Jo-Joy's ankles. Even Nick's firmly fixed jrejudice against girls was beginning to evaporate in the warmth of her unaffected friendliness.

* * *

"We'll show you around the ranch if you'd like to see it this morning," he offered after breakfast was over.

"Oh, I'd love to," Jo-Joy responded. "But aren't there some capers I can help with first?"

"Capers?" Nick was plainly puzzled. "I don't think we have any. What are they like?"

"Oh, they're just everyday chores," Jo-Joy's answer came with a bubbly little laugh. "But I've been so in the habit of calling them capers since I was in the Scout camp, that half the time I forgot they have another name."

"Capers sound a lot jollier than chores," observed Lonny.

"Oh, I say, are you a Scout?" There was a change in Nick's tone.

"Yes, I belong to the Pioneer Patrol of Pussywillow Troop," was Jo-Joy's proud answer. "And I think it's the finest troop!"

"Didn't you hate to leave your Scouting?" asked Nick.

"I was awfully sorry to leave my Scout friends and the troop meetings," Jo-Joy said, "but I'm going right on with my Scouting as a Lone Scout member of Pussywillow Troop. Kippy (that's our captain) gave me a Lone Scout handbook and I read it right through on the train coming here. It's the most exciting thing."

"What's it all about?" Nick interrogated.

"Second Class Lone Scouting—but it's called the Adventurer's Trail," Jo-Joy replied. "There are fifteen different adventures along the trail and when you reach the Lookout at the end you are an Adventurer and ready to start on the Discoverer's Trail. That's First Class Scouting. I've passed all the adventures but three—and I'm going to work like everything to reach the end of the trail before my twelfth birthday this spring."

"Oh," Lonny's silence was suddenly broken, "is that what you meant when you first said 'What a perfect place for adventures?'"

"Yes, that was what I meant," Jo-Joy confirmed. "I don't see how there could be a better place than this for Scout adventures."

"What sort of adventures?" Nick pursued his cross-questioning. Then pretending scorn, he added, "I 'spose they're just girl things. I 'spose they're nothing a boy would get excited about."

* * *

"Well," Jo-Joy answered thoughtfully, "they're almost the same as Boy Scout adventures. At least we do a lot of things they do, and they do a lot of things we do and I don't think the girls are a bit more excited over them than the boys are."

"Tell me some of the things," persisted Nick.

"Oh, signaling and fire building and compass and nature and heaps of other things. And this winter our troop started knot boards like those the Boy Scouts make."

"Knot boards!" Nick repeated. "What are knot boards?"

"I can show you as soon as I unpack my trunk," said Jo-Joy. "I brought mine along to finish and you can see just what it's like."

"Perhaps you'd like to unpack and get your room settled before the boys take you over the ranch," Mrs. Arnold suggested. "They can give you any help you may need and store your trunk in the cubbyhole in your room so it will be out of your way. And there will still be plenty of time to explore the ranch before noon."

"And I can show Nick and Lonny all my Scout things as I unpack," Jo-Joy added in assent.

"It may not be warm enough with just the heat from the living-room stovepipe," said Mrs. Arnold. "Perhaps you'd better light a fire in the fireplace, Nick."

* * *

Nick galloped upstairs with an armload of firewood and Jo-Joy and Lonny followed at his heels.

"Oh, this is cozy!" Jo-Joy exclaimed as the flames began to leap in the little stone fireplace and reflect on the pretty green wallpaper with its white lattice-work and tiny yellow roses. Her trunk had been securely tied with rope as an extra precaution, but Jo-Joy's deft fingers made quick work of undoing the knots and soon she fitted the key into the lock and lifted back the lid.

"I packed all of my Scout things in the tray so they'd be handy," she said as she raised the tray cover.

"What's that?" asked Nick, crouching on the floor beside the trunk and watching Jo-Joy's unpacking with lively curiosity. Lonny eyed the contents with equal interest.

"That's my Trail Book," explained Jo-Joy. "And here are the Scout whistle and knife and the compass the troop gave me when I left. Here are my flashlight and handbook and this is the paper for packsacks."

"What are packsacks for?" There seemed no send to Nick's capacity for questioning.

"They are what I put the accounts of my adventures in and send to Kippy so she can look them over and tell me if I've passed the tests and won the Second Class Badge. In the Trail Book I'm to write down each day all the interesting and important things that happen along the trail, the way the old scouts did. I'm going to begin this very night. Oh—here's my knot board."

She lifted from the bottom of the tray an oblong board on which were arranged a dozen short lengths of rope all neatly tied in a variety of knots. Nick scrutinized the board intently.

"Say," he suddenly ejaculated, "I'd like to make a knot board, too." Then, with an effort, he added, "Would—would you show me how to tie some of these puzzly looking ones?"

"Of course I will," Jo-Joy agreed. "I want to try some new ones and it's lots more fun to do things together."

While she competently continued to remove the articles from the lower compartment of the trunk, Nick and Lonny looked through her Lone Scout handbook, forgetting in their interest to offer the help their mother had suggested. She had reached the few books remaining in the bottom when Nick suddenly exclaimed, "Say, this signaling adventure sounds keen, and so does the compass one and the fire building."

"And the nature quest," Lonny eagerly contributed. "I know what I would choose—animals and birds and stars and oh, everything it tells about!"

"I've passed my tree test and have just two more to do to finish my nature adventure," Jo-Joy said. "Last night I decided on stars for one of them. I could see the sparkliest ones from my window. It would be fun to study them together, and maybe you'd like to do some of the other adventures with me."

"I sure would!" Lonny's gray eyes were shining.

"I don't know but what maybe I might, too," conceded Nick. "Why, your trunk's unpacked! We'd better scoot it into the cubbyhole and get started if you want to see the ranch this morning!"

[To be continued next Monday.]

Off For a Spin

The Christian Science Monitor-H. Armstrong Roberts Photo

CHUMS ON THE ROAD

"I'm Prepared for Any and Every Adventure," Fido Seems to Say, as He Sits Up So Stanchly Behind His Young Mistress.

Mary Joan's Museum Adventures

By PEARL A. BRAGDON

IT WAS a very rainy afternoon. Mary Joan was delighted when Big Brother Peter and Middle Sister Maude decided to go to the Children's Museum. Soon after lunch they started out, and since the museum was not far from their house they soon saw the red brick building in front of them. The door was open, and it seemed to say, "Come right in." So they did.

There were all the animals in their clean glass cases. Mary Joan just had to stop and look at the little baby alligator in the first case. He looked so small and funny, but the big grownup alligator up on top of that case was very fierce looking.

Just then Mary Joan saw a sign near the stairs. It said that upstairs there were things from other lands. "What could they be?" she thought.

Big Brother Peter and Middle Sister Maude had gone around the corner of the case where the snakes and turtles and alligators were. Maude was saying, "Oh, look, Peter, here's a Baltimore oriole like the one we saw out in our maple tree last spring."

Mary Joan wanted to run and see it, too, but she looked again at that mysterious sign, and up the stairs she started. It was easy to venture up there alone, for some other children were just coming down, and they looked very happy.

* * *

As she went up, she leaned over the stair railing to see something that looked like a doll house, all furnished, but not like most doll houses. Then she saw its name, "Paul Revere House." "Oh," she breathed. "That must be the man who went for such a long ride to warn the people that the British were coming!" Big Brother Peter had learned a poem about it, and had recited it to her.

Now she saw why it did not look like most doll houses, for its label said that that house was arranged to look just as the real house had when Paul Revere lived in it. Then she gasped again, for the label said that the real Paul Revere House was right in Boston, still. "I wonder if Daddy would take us to see it," she thought. The front of the little model house was on a hinge, so you could see both the outside and the inside. Mary Joan looked very hard at the outside, so that if she ever did go by the real house she would be sure to know it.

Upstairs she saw more glass cases, with all kinds of pretty things and queer things in them. She noticed a long string of feathers with a crown of feathers at the top. An Indian headdress, a real one! She had seen pictures of Indians wearing them, in the book Daddy had given Peter for Christmas. And there were some real peace pipes, too. She had read about how the Indians used to sit in a circle around the council fire, and show that they were friendly to each other by smoking pipes of peace. But she had not thought those pipes would be so long! One of them was about as long as her whole arm. It had a pretty design on it, too.

She was just going to read what a sign said about a queer thing which looked something like a baby's rattle, when she noticed another little girl standing very near her. The other little girl looked at Mary Joan, and they smiled at each other. "Have you seen the doll room?" said the other little girl. Her eyes were shining brightly as she said it.

"No," said Mary Joan. "Where is it?"

"I'll show you." The little girl then said her name was Ella.

"Mine's Mary Joan, and I've never been upstairs here before."

"I come just as often as I can," said Ella. "I always see so much that's new. I belong to a club, too."

"What kind of a club?" asked Mary Joan. "I never heard of clubs in a museum."

"But this is a children's museum," explained Ella. "There's a bird club, too, and a stamp club, and a club about Indians. I belong to the aquarium club."

"Oh, I know what an aquarium is," said Mary Joan. "We have one in our room in school. It has goldfish, and snails, and plants in it."

"Some of us have more things than that in them," said Ella. "We each have an aquarium of our own, and sometimes we go on trips to ponds to find more things to put in them."

"Oh, what fun!" exclaimed Mary Joan. "I wish I could belong to a club like that."

"You can if you want to. It doesn't cost much, and if you have an allowance you can save your pennies. You can come to the meeting with me next Thursday, and see if you like it."

Mary Joan was full of happiness. "I'd love to," she said. Then a dreadful thought seized her. Ella looked older than she. "Do you suppose I'm old enough?" she asked longingly. "I'm almost eight, and I'm in the second grade."

"I'm sure that's all right," said Ella comfortingly. "I'm nine, but I'm not much bigger than you. Now let's go to the doll room."

Just then they heard voices coming up the stairs. "Where in the world is she?" someone was saying.

"Oh, there are my brother and sister. It must be time to go home," said Mary Joan.

"And you haven't seen the Japanese things, or the Chinese things, or the Eskimo exhibit, or the reading room, or the live animals in the lecture room—why, you haven't seen anything yet," said Ella.

Mary Joan could hardly believe there could still be so many things to be seen in this wonderful place. "I'll come back the first day I can," she promised. Then she ran to find Peter and Maude.

The Indian Child's Spring Song

The Indian Child sings:
"Pasque Flower! Wind Flower! Prairie Smoke!
Earliest of all flower folk!
You must be very brave I know
To bloom so soon after the snow!"

The Pasque Flower nods:
"When Chinook breezes softly stir,
I spring up in my coat of fur,
Purple I am, with heart of gold,
(Courage made it gold I'm told)
I come to bid earth's flower children;
Awake! Arise! Bloom by the million!"

Catherine L. Barker

[Note: The Dakota Indians have a tradition that the Pasque Flower, which they also know as Wind Flower and Prairie Smoke, is "a very brave little flower, which comes to call the children of the flower nation."]

Mail Bag

St. Asaph, North Wales

My Dear Waddles and Everyone:

So many letters have again come to me from all over the United States, that I feel I must write and thank you all. Two of my correspondents have asked me to write and tell them more about the farm where I live, so in response, I am sending this.

Down at the end of one of our fields, there is a dark green-grass ring, under the low trailing branches of a tree, where the most amazing circle of mushrooms appears to spring up each night. Master goes out very early in the morning, when the dew makes everything glisten like jewels, and he takes a basket over his arm to put the mushrooms in. I accompany him very often, trying not to step on the funny little white things that master likes so much. I nibbled one once, but did not think much of it anyway.

Master goes to the green ring—and there is an old legend about fairies dancing there in the moonlight, and that where fairies dance, mushrooms grow in great profusion. There are certainly lots of mushrooms there, but no one has ever seen any fairies dancing—unless I was mistaken for one when I wandered there one evening. Have you ever seen a Green Ring, Waddles dear? It is almost perfect in shape and the color of the grass is much deeper than the surrounding hue.

You remember I told you of the little gentle stream where Dorothy-Woodbine-Peck and I paddle. Well, one part of it lies at the bottom of another field, but for some way it is hidden by an overgrowth of brambles and creepers; one day Brown-Eyed-Daisy, one of the cows, was nibbling her lunch and wandering on, without taking much notice of where she was going, and she slid down through the bushes into the water. Fortunately it is very shallow, but Daisy looked the most astonished cow I have ever seen.

She protested loudly and Cymrw came galloping over to see what was up. I think he laughed—but he was very polite and tried not to let Daisy see how amused he was. Anyhow, he barked once or twice and called master, who came and released her legs from the brambles that prevented her from getting up, and then she was able to get free. She is careful to avoid that end of the field, and she takes care to keep her two calves away, also. The two babies are called Bronwen and Fronwy—pretty names for pretty white baby cows.

One day, master and mistress were very busy making butter, which eventually goes into St. Asaph for sale, and I wanted to see what happens and how it was made. I walked into the dairy and saw mistress turning a huge tub that was full of milk, and she kept picking out lumps of butter which master banged and pounded on a sloping wooden slab.

I was most curious as I had never seen the process before. I stood for a little while and watched, and the more lumps mistress took out from the tub, the more master banged and punched and kneaded. Then he rubbed a little salt into the yellow mounds and rolled and rolled until most of the moisture was out and then they both made the butter up into pound and half-pound packets, and wrapped shiny white paper round them in neat little bundles.

I thought, "This must be good stuff for them to take so much trouble over it." I sniffed at the tub. I licked the edge of the brim. Then I stood on my hind legs and leaned over to see what was inside and I soon discovered that I was partly inside! I lost my footing, and the tub moved, and I had a bath of buttermilk!

Master and mistress both laughed, but they helped me out of my uncomfortable position and told me to get out and play. I did, and I was very glad to be free of the small blobs of thick buttermilk that clung to my wool for some time after. I rolled over in the long grass to get them off, and Dorothy-Woodbine-Peck did smile when I told her what had happened.

Please, dear everybody, do write to me. I promise to answer all letters.

A loving message to my pen friends all over the world, LEWIS THE PET RAM.

Dear Mail Baggers: Eugene, Oregon

We have wanted to write for some time, but our little master is so busy playing football and going to school that he hasn't had time to help us with our words.

We are twin kittens. Our names are Taffy and Fudge and we were named thus for two reasons, first because we were both so sweet, and second, because one of us is yellow, and my little master says "she looked just like a big ball of Taffy," and the other one of us is brown-colored, and when he curls up he looks just like a big chocolate cake.

Because our little master didn't have any little brothers to play with, we were sent to him to love him and keep him company, and we are doing our best.

We have learned to drink water out of a glass, and eat meat or egg off a fork. We both can stand on our hind legs and say "please." We are well-behaved kittens and never bother the birds which come to our house to be fed.

One of us takes life as it comes, and enjoys resting on the back of the big chair or the radio, but the other one wants to know all about everything, and has won the name of "Miss Nosey." Our master reserved one limb of the Christmas tree, and decorated it with presents for "just us." We each received a catnip plaything, and every night we come into the living room and have a jolly time with our presents.

Every night our master reads to us; then he puts the paper on the floor so that we can see the pictures of Snubs and Waddles and Buzzie, and we have fun playing hide-and-go-seek under the pages.

We enjoy the Mail Bag, and hearing from all our little animal friends, and would be glad to correspond with any kittens interested in Oregon.

With fondest mews,
TAFFY AND FUDGE

Dear Editor: Bloomfield, New Jersey

Everybody I know thinks the Mail Bag is a wonderful correspondence club. I do, too.

My dog's name is Bobo, he is a little brown bull dog, a playful little pup.

At 8 o'clock this morning we were in a tumult. Bobo our dog was not to be found. We hunted and hunted for him, we were in despair. Suddenly I heard a whimpering cry. I rushed toward the sound, up the attic stairs, opening the door cautiously. I peeped in. There sat Bobo with tears running down his funny little face. Cuddling him in my arms I went downstairs. When we were down, he pranced around for joy.

Several times Bobo has begged me to introduce him to the Mail Bag so I took the liberty of doing it today.

Hoping soon to have a French correspondent,

Your devoted reader,
JANET MAE Y.

Dear Editor: San Diego, California

We have had a fine time in California this year. We had a great deal of snow on the mountains in the back country, which could be reached by motor in about an hour and a half.

I have read the Mail Bag for more than three years and am much interested in it. I am making a collection of stamps and should be glad to exchange stamps or correspond with any boy from any foreign land. I am 11 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old.

EARL S. G. JR...

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3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Missing Word Puzzle

Fill in all blanks in the following titles:

1. The King of the ——— River.
2. Aladdin and ——— ——— ———.
3. Wild ——— ——— ——— Known.
4. ——— on the Fiord.
5. Lamb's Tales From ———.
6. The Wonderful Adventures of N———.
7. ———, ——— and Nod.
8. ——— ——— of the Mohicans.
9. Rebecca of ——— ———.
10. ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— North Wind.
11. Twenty Thousand Leagues ———
12. The Merry Adventures of ——— ———.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Sum Puzzle" published last Monday: (Money + ewe + barrow + goose) minus (eye + web + arrow) equals "mongoose."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Perfect Guest

THE rules and ideals governing hospitality were established ages ago, but even today there is little thought or said or written about how hospitality is to be accepted. Yet surely we find it at least as difficult to receive as to give, and at least as much delicate discernment and art of social encounter is required of the guest as of the host. The ancient Romans, with a deep and beautiful significance in their verbal economy, used only one word, *hospes*, for guest and host alike, realizing that these two stand in a reciprocal relation and that the guest also may and should show himself truly "hospitable," which is to say, friendly. That is comprehensible; but the northern words "host" and "guest" themselves are more puzzling, for although they too are derived from a single root, that root-word meant "enemy," and was closely related to the Latin word from which we derive "hostile." These two words have come a long way, and their history is creditable to our human nature; but our present concern is with the fact that, since their separation, so much more has been done to define the overtones and connotations of "host" than to tell us what "guest" should mean.

To be sure, the good guest has to play a slightly subordinate part in the social duet; he cannot set the tempo or even choose the piece, but must wait for his cue. In other words, he can only respond to a proposal which he does not originate, and adjust himself to a social situation not of his making. His function, essential indeed but not primary in the order of time, is somewhat like that accorded to women in the now sufficiently belabored code of the "Mid-Victorians." Under such circumstances, perhaps it was right and necessary that the ideals of hostmanship should be developed first; but now the guest's turn for attention is long overdue.

First of all, he must instinctively know what invitations to accept and what to decline. One or the other he must be able to do without an instant's hesitation and upon demand, indulging himself in no intervals of reflection during which he weighs the proposal against others, actual or anticipated. He may legitimately take out his engagement book, indeed, and glance through the pages to make sure that the week-end in question is still open; but, after these few seconds of reprieve, he must stand and deliver his "yes" or his "no" with the appropriate enthusiasms or palliatives. At this stage of the proceedings, I repeat, promptitude of decision is of utmost importance.

Often enough these instantaneous decisions are difficult to make, for there are some hosts who deliver their invitations out of a blue sky, as it were, and as unexpectedly as Jove used to issue his thunderbolts. I remember meeting one of these, years ago, at a *pension* in Paris, who was so delighted at the not very astonishing identity of our surnames that within three minutes after our introduction, he had invited me to spend at least a week with him at his country home in the west of England. Ordinarily, he told me, he had from twelve to twenty guests in his house whenever he was at home, so that my descent would make no appreciable difference. As I remember it, I took a momentary refuge in the engagement book, and there found that during all the time of his sojourn at home between his approaching trip to Egypt and his next trip to India, I should be in Italy. Such was the bare fact, but of course I could not tell, on the strength of three minutes' conversation, whether it was a fact to be deplored or to be thankful for. On the one hand, twelve to twenty guests seem to one of my retiring disposition almost too much of a good thing; but on the other hand this highly hospitable man certainly had a pleasing surname, and, what was more, he knew how to spell it.

Let us suppose, however, that the invitation has been accepted, and that the times of arrival and departure have been agreed upon; then one enters the full privileges and responsibilities of guesting. And what are these? Well, it seems to me that anyone who has watched the dignified advent and course and exit of a well-regulated comet in our sky has had a fair object lesson in the qualities of the perfect guest. For observe, to begin with, that the time of this comet's appearance—unless it be one never seen before, and then it is a visitor doubly welcome because unheralded—has been exactly known. Observe also that it appears on time. It is not like those guests who ignore the frequently important differences between *ante-* and *post-meridian*, who confuse the days of the week or even the months of the year, who engage to arrive at three o'clock and then, without notice given, take a train that makes them an hour late to the dinner for which a company has been invited to meet them. Such guests would remind us rather of a total eclipse, were it not for the fact that the eclipse is at least punctual.

Another pleasing thing about our sidereal visitors is that they always come fully equipped with all the raiment and other paraphernalia that they are to need during their stay, so that they can carry out to the letter the good advice of Polonius to Laertes: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be." Similarly, it is one of the gracious qualities of the good guest that he comes to eat your dinner, sleep in your guest-chamber, sit by your fireside, but not to use your comb. He brings his own comb along, either because of that second-nature in packing which is gained by long experience as a guest or, more probably, because he has the word "comb" plainly written down on the list of things always to be packed. He has his own white tie for evening dress, so that you may wear yours, too, and more often than not he brings his own razor. It will be seen that I speak of things whereof I know, for I can only infer that lady guests sometimes forget a pin or ribbon or bit of lace from the distant queries and answers that I have sometimes heard far down the hall.

The good guest having now punctually arrived and being arrayed from his own resources, is there anything more that he may learn from the example of the comet? Yes, I think he may profitably remember how taciturn comets are concerning the solar systems from which they have recently come and those to which they may soon be going. This reticence of theirs encourages us to believe that, on the next stage of their journey, they will be similarly noncommittal about any deficiencies in their entertainment which they may have observed during their stay with us. Just so, although of course our hosts always wish us to be affable and open and to feel at home, I think that their confidence in us and their good will is positively increased, rather than diminished, if we hold back something of what we have recently observed in the homes of our previous entertainers. Comets, again, do indeed seem to feel quite at home in our sky, and perhaps that is one reason why they never struggle to shine there with a brilliancy not naturally their own. If they happen to be more luminous than our local planets, that is not by their intention. If the old familiar stars seem for a time to be grouped behind them merely as a becoming background, that is not because of any determination on their part to hold the center of the stage or to be the cynosure of all neighboring eyes. They drew their shining course among these domestic orbits without shunning proximity nor yet threatening collision; and they depart as punctually as they appear, leaving nothing but a luminous memory behind them and a hope that they may soon come again.

Perhaps it is easy enough, after a few millions of years of experience, to be a perfect comet—keeping that tremendous schedule of engagements always punctually to the split second, staying just long enough, remaining always luminous and effulgent without self-emphasis, ever suggesting the mighty deeps and distances out of which one has come without once mentioning them. All this, I say, may be a sort of second nature, by this time, to a comet that once caught the gaze of the wallowing dinosaur and that glimmered down, on his next visit, upon Moses in the bulrushes; but any mere meteorite that should try to follow the comet's example would feel obliged, for a while, to watch his step. And so do most of us.

Yet we must not overestimate these difficulties. A good host is so certainly a good guest, and *vice versa*, that we should do well, like the ancient Romans, to use one word for both, and whatever experience we have had in either of these relationships is certain to bestead us in the other. Friendliness is the basis of all success in both, and beyond that one needs only the disposition to think of others first.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Photograph From a Painting in the National Gallery, Berlin—The Christian Science Monitor

The Artist's Daughter Caroline: By Edward von Steinle

"LOOK at me, Caroline, and stand just so. Turn your head a little." So we can imagine the artist addressing his young daughter, as obediently the little girl turned big, clear eyes upon him. A gentle trust is expressed in the small round face, with its high forehead and wide-arched brows, the sweet mouth and little pointed chin. And precisely typical of the early nineteenth century—and of Germany in particular—are the smoothly parted hair and the looped plaits, the short-waisted full-skirted stuff frocks, held stiffly out by ample petticoats, and the flat cloth shoes, neatly tied with demure bows at the ankle.

There is just a touch of importance in the pose of the trim little figure. It may be that Caroline was wearing her best frock, and surely the little locket and chain were only worn on special occasions! But to have one's portrait painted is indeed (even though the artist be one's father) a matter of considerable moment. And in her own quaint, demure way, she is an attractive little girl. No wonder Herr von Steinle wished to paint her.

Edward von Steinle has left to the art-loving world an amazing wealth of good work. It is more than that, for there is a conscientiousness, a purity and a nobility of aim in his art that must, in spite of the influence of later schools, modern ideas, and greatly altered methods, mark his steady adherence to a high ideal. Born at Vienna in 1810, the son of an able and accomplished engraver, he grew up surrounded by the art which was through life his greatest joy and interest. He studied first under Professor Kieninger, and later as a private pupil with Professor Kraft of the Viennes Academy.

The revival of German art at the opening of the nineteenth century was a romantic movement, into which von Steinle entered wholeheartedly. He had, notwithstanding, a deeply religious feeling; and it was this which inspired much of his finest work, namely, the frescoes and paintings which adorn many of the churches and cathedrals of Frankfurt-am-Main, Munich, Vienna, Cologne. His drawing recalls the Italian masters. There is a delicate precision, a devotion in the drawing of the figures, especially in his sacred subjects, and this same feeling shows also in his architectural drawings. He had a strongly architectural sense, for he declares that "every good picture, yes, every portrait, must have its architecture." This aim is perceptible in all his pictures, and gives to his work a sincerity which is convincing. "He made his art"—writes his daughter—"a foresight, a looking forward to eternal beauty." To study Edward von Steinle's is to have just this impression. He conveys in all his pictures a high aim, and it is this quality discernible in the painting of his little daughter, Caroline.

Afternoon in Yellowstone Canyon

The first impression of the Canyon of the Yellowstone is one of almost unimagined beauty. Steep slopes, presenting an utter gorgeousness of color and of pinnacled carvings, dropping a thousand feet from pine-clad brims into the foaming green river—this spectacle must be contemplated again and again. One must return, casually sift out and savor each detail. And so one comes again to the brim, and is glad to find, as something more within the bounds of familiarity, tiny canaries flitting socially from tree to tree.

Yonder, toward the far side of the canyon, an osprey with widespread wings floats in fearless freedom. And beyond the brink of the sheer walls, meadow grass of brown gold flows gently toward the far hills, whose pine-green sides are for the moment darkened under the shadow of a cloud. From the fires of a camp, barely perceptible in the edge of the forest, spirals of gray smoke curl upward, drift and pass.

Groups of pine trees contin › downward from the brim for some little distance on the sides of the slopes, and the slides of soil show where companion trees have been borne downward in the gradual but persistent process of the elements. Now and then, the graying trunk of a spruce, sharply inclined, clinging by a few roots in the loosening soil and bearing on its topmost branches sparse tufts of green, testifies to the losing struggle of the trees in the course of the ever-widening canyon.

Around these declining trees, the forest's unperishing persistence speaks in the young trees, springing up and braving the influence of wind and ice and thaw, through which is ever shifting the unstable soil of the steep slopes. These hillsides are dyed in golden brown, yellow brown, and orange, these shading softly into rose and mauve—almost unbelievably lovely walls.

Down there, where the mist from the Lower Falls sweeps against the side of the canyon, bright green mosses arise, while just beyond this vivid freshness, on a broken ledge of stone and sand, are the upturned, intricate roots of a great blue spruce; which, half fallen and resting against the hill, still lifts up a few branches with green needles.

The general impression of vastness, of the ceaseless struggle between elemental forces, is again relieved by flitting, transitory butterflies, and the swift gleams of bronze and emerald dragonflies, piercing the golden light of an August afternoon.

Near the brow of the canyon, a cinnamon bear lumbers out from among the trees and sits down apparently to enjoy the scene. Just how bruin wisdom imparts to cub intelligence the need of avoiding the edge of the precipice is not known, but soon the youngsters join their elder and together they amble along the summit trail. A lone pedestrian, coming from the opposite direction, upon observing the bear family, stops, obviously reconsiders his route, and, leaving the trail to the brown beauties, makes a détour to camp round a higher clump of trees.

On one side of the Lower Falls, where the flow is full and deep, the water drops over in great white plumes. On the other side of the brim the flow is scantier and the water falls off in slender points which gradually widen as they descend until, halfway down, they are swallowed in the foam that leaps from the turbulent water at the foot of the waterfall.

Running down the sides of isolated pinnacles, here and there, are to be observed wide cracks, riven by the dynamics of ice and thaw, the rocks waiting only the sufficient push of the elements before they shall fall; and in their fall change, by so much, the face of the cliff, and widen the canyon. For by such changes, little by little, through the slow centuries, by the process of erosion, the decomposition of lava rocks, has the canyon been superbly carved, and a vast unfoldment of beauty wrought.

Viewed from another eminence, which juts out abruptly over the tremendous space, the solemn magnificence of the scene is suddenly animated by the movement of two white-tailed deer, poised, serene, winding their way, delicately, down a zigzag path from the crest to the river's brink, a thousand feet below. Then the sun goes under a fleecy cloud and the golden fields, visible beyond the opposite crest, lose their sheen and soften into tawny gray; the river, beyond the brim of the waterfall, becomes as a sheet of frosted glass; and the mist at the foot of the waterfall is as a gray veil suspended over a jade and white rivulet which rounds the foot of a steep yellow slope.

The trail to the Upper Falls, half a mile or more upstream, is one not to be missed because of any misgivings. It is a narrow and steep trail, leading downward close to the edge of the river, a path along which one treads uncertainly, grasping at roots and grasses for support. Having, however, gained the bottom of the declivity, the venturesome are rewarded by the spectacle of a torrent of foam-white water bounding out from behind a massive rock that hides the upper portion of the waterfall.

The spray floats along the surface of the blue-green river for a little distance where, in the late afternoon sunlight, a rainbow falls upon the mist and follows it to the opposite bank, and there they both disappear in the green moss. The rainbow, dimly repeated in a secondary one, changes and trembles, as the ceaseless cataract sends its wind-tossed veils upon the breeze.

Soon, the declining sun and a sudden coolness in the air give a reminder that the steep path must be retraced before the mountain dusk closes over the golden canyon.

N. B. M.

Gifts

You brought me blue wistaria once
At dusk of day in June.—
I put it in my crystal bowl.—
One autumn afternoon,
You brought me frost-touched bitter-sweet,
Spark-scarlet at its ends.
Remembering these, I know that we
Shall be, forever, friends!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Inscription for a Fountain

This sycamore, oft musical with bees,—
Such tents the Patriarchs loved! O long unharmed
May all its aged boughs o'er-canopy
The small round basin, which this jutting stone
Keeps pure from falling leaves! Long may the Spring,
Quietly as a sleeping infant's breath,
Send up cold waters to the traveller
With soft and even pulse! Nor ever cease
Yon tiny cone of sand its soundless dance,
Which at the bottom, like a Fairy's Page,
As merry and no taller, dances still,
Nor wrinkles the smooth surface of the Fount.
Here twilight is and coolness: here is moss,
A soft seat, and a deep and ample shade.
Thou may'st toil far and find no second tree.
Drink, Pilgrim, here! Here rest! and if thy heart
Be innocent, here too shalt thou refresh
Thy spirit, listening to some gentle sound,
Or passing gale or hum of murmuring bees!

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, "Poems."

Whittier's Pets

The pets at Oak Knoll were many and varied. There was Friday, the squirrel, who, brought in by the gardener one day, had his cage in Mr. Whittier's study, and early ingratiated himself, by some trick handed down from his squirrel ancestry, into favor with the poet. So that, besides his name, he received many tokens of regard at Mr. Whittier's hand. He used to take liberties with the poet's coat-collar and his sleeve, while as for pockets, they were all at Friday's disposal. Here he would hunt for the nuts he knew were sure to be placed there by kind fingers, and, drawing them forth with industrious little paws, he would perch on the benefactor's shoulder, and leisurely crack and eat his spoil in the poet's very face.

And, with a most unbecoming diligence, Friday would ransack the bureau drawers, disputing Mr. Whittier's right to go there, chattering with glee when his bright eyes espied the object of his search snugly hidden in a dim corner; the poet's glee matching his own when the nuts were pounced upon and triumphantly dragged forth. Friday would go out of doors and be gone sometimes a day or two; but he always returned of his own free will, and in a glad little way, to receive the welcome he felt sure was to be his.

When Mr. Whittier fell asleep on the sofa, then was Friday's time for mischief; nestled on the warm breast of his kind friend, he would industriously gnaw off the buttons of the poet's coat. But he was never punished. The poet would appear before any member of the household who looked as if a mending basket might be an opportune subject, and say most solemnly, holding aloft in thumb and finger the rifled button, "There is the last button gone."

And then there was David, "the sweet singer of Israel," the mockingbird. David had pretty manners when occasion demanded. He was very fond of singing out, "Whit-tier-Whit-ti-er!" in the sweetest of calls, clear and distinct, when he desired his master's attention. And he would chirrup to the horses, so that they would stamp their feet, and long to be off, until they found out the little rogue. His favorite amusement was to circle in the air with many a wild flight, until, at last, down he would come on Mr. Whittier's head, where he would rest in intense satisfaction. . . .

Then there was Robin Adair, the big shepherd dog, handsome and of a rather serious turn of mind, yet not averse to a bit of a frolic, if the poet gently urged it. Yet his preference was to lie at his master's feet, and in a reflective mood to gravely consider his face. There also was Jackanapes, frisky, changeful little sprite, now here, now there, always demanding love and getting it; careless of the duties of a dog's existence, yet petted unremittingly. The pair of dogs were great friends, yet they preserved a business oversight of their individual rights. They would always accompany Mr. Whittier to his favorite seat under a large spreading maple, and there, with the dogs at his feet, and Philippa, the pretty Jersey calf, tethered just without the drooping branches, the group would often pass the better part of a summer morning. Just a stone's throw off, the road wound around this side of the estate, and by the fence would linger such of the townspeople as chanced to be passing, to see the poet thus surrounded by his dumb friends.—MARGARET SIDNEY, in "Whittier With the Children."

An Early Spring Morning

It was a magnificent morning in early spring when I watched among the trees to see the procession come down the hillside. The upper air was woven with the music of larks, and my whole world thrilled with the conception of summer. The young pale wind-flowers had risen by the wood-gale and under the hazels, when perchance the hot sun pushed his way, new little suns dawned, and blazed with real light. There was a certain thrill and quickening everywhere. . . . Birds called and flashed on every hand; they made off exultant with streaming strands of grass, or wisps of fleece, plunging into the dark spaces of the wood, and out again into the blue.

A lad moved across the field from the farm below with a dog trotting behind him.—a dog, no, a fussy, black-legged lamb trotting along on its toes, with its tail swinging behind. They were going to the mothers on the common, who move like little grey clouds among the dark gorse.

I cannot help forgetting, and sharing the spink's triumph, when he flashes past with a fleece from a bramble bush, it will cover the bedded moss, it will weave among the soft red cow-hair beautifully. It is a prize, it is an ecstasy to have captured it at the right moment, and the nest is nearly ready.

Ah, but the thrush is scornful, ringing out his voice from the hedge! He sets his breast against the mud, and models it warm for the turquoise eggs—blue, blue, bluest of eggs, which cluster so close and round against the breast, which round up beneath the breast, nestling content. You should see the bright ecstasy in the eyes of a nesting thrush, because of the rounded caress of the eggs against her breast!

What a hurry the jenny wren makes—hoping I shall not see her dart into the low bush. I have a delight in watching them against their shy little wills. But they have all risen with a rush of wings, and are gone, the birds. The air is brushed with agitation. There is no lark in the sky, not one; the heaven is clear of wings or twinkling dot.—From "The White Peacock," by DAVID HERBERT LAWRENCE.

The "understanding heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE third chapter of I Kings we read that Solomon, when the Lord appeared unto him in a dream and asked what He should give him, prayed for "an understanding heart to judge thy people." As we read and ponder this chapter, we are impressed with the fact that a wonderful change might be effected in human experience if each one were to pray, with the childlike simplicity of this king, for an understanding heart.

How often do we misunderstand our fellow men! How often do we look merely "on the outward appearance," and not "on the heart." Jesus, the great Exemplar, possessed such an understanding heart that he could look beyond the seeming and see the real man desiring only the right and good. As we study his career, as recorded in the Gospels, we see how great was his understanding of men.

In the parable of the prodigal son an especially beautiful lesson may be learned from the father. How he must have understood his apparently wayward son! He did not look upon the outward appearance. He understood the true nature of his son, even as our Father-Mother God knows and understands our true nature; for we read that "when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran" to meet him. In order to have seen the son "when he was yet a great way off," he must have been looking forward to his return to his father's house. Jesus, being possessed of the understanding heart, saw that all men should return to the Father's house, in spite of apparent evidence to the contrary.

In the story of the woman taken in adultery Jesus' understanding of the needs of mankind is shown not only in the case of the woman, but also in that of the accusers. When the woman was brought before him, he looked not on the outward appearance, but with his true, spiritual discernment must have recognized a "desire for holiness," which Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 11 of Science and Health, "is requisite in order to gain holiness." Jesus was able to separate the real from the unreal. He knew that evil is no part of God's man, and in the presence of that understanding of the true nature of man the woman was healed. We, too, can bring about such healings if we will but recognize the true nature of man, and realize the inseparability of God and man as His reflection.

But what of the accusers? What was their need? They needed to recognize their own shortcomings. And so Jesus brought to the attention of each one the need of turning the searchlight of Truth inward by simply saying, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Thus, instead of casting stones, instead of condemning and believing the worst, let us strive to see the perfect man. As we do this, we not only shall see the perfect man in our brother, but we shall see him in ourselves. Our thought will be so pure and true that we shall see perfection everywhere. Even when Jesus was on the cross his understanding heart recognized that those who sought to slay him did not understand his purpose; and so, with his deep sense of love, he could pray, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

All through Mrs. Eddy's writings we see that she, too, possessed the understanding heart. She realized that mankind is hungering and thirsting for that truth which was revealed to her. She could not have pressed forward so earnestly and eagerly, in spite of the scoffs and scorn of men, if she had not so clearly understood their innermost desires.

Then let us, too, pray for "an understanding heart to judge thy people." For, as Witter Bynner says in his poem "To Any One":

"Whether the time be slow or fast,
Enemies hand in hand
Must come together at the last
And understand.

"No matter how the die is cast
Or who may seem to win,
You know that you must love at last!—
Why not begin?"

Buying a Carpet in Tunis

For trade the merchants appear to have a tolerant disregard, but it is better not to be misled. Shrewder bargainers never were. All that has happened is that they have learned to play a most fascinating game patiently, as becomes him who has the last word. Purchases, except the buyer be in a hurry (in which case he will doubtless pay for his haste), should be approached with due disregard for time, and the stock inspected, prices asked and dismissed with a smile, the one desired article passed over with no more than a casual question. This the dealer understands and enjoys, if he likes your company or imagines that a bargain will finally result.

But again, lest pride should have too great a fall, do not imagine that the trader really thinks you are uninterested in the things you pass over. He sells to your eyes, which he watches, and to the tone of your voice, every shade of which he has mastered in the course of a long apprenticeship.

Thereafter the game has begun, and in his way, he plays with scrupulous fairness.

On one occasion I was minded to buy a carpet, and fortunately had almost as much time to spend in the process as the vendor, so that it took two visits to his souk before real bargaining began. . . .

The prize was a magnificent piece, old and sufficiently trodden by bare feet to have discovered its true beauty and texture, but of course the seller started at the maximum and I riposted with what I felt was the minimum. In eight days we had diminished the difference by about a thousand francs, converging to the point which was fixed as the culmination in each of our minds.

Meanwhile I had learned much of his family history and had my first lesson in true Arab humor.

It was understood between us that we argued only when we were alone. I did not wish to spoil his quick sales to chance visitors with plenty of money. On the ninth day we were approaching a bargain when a new client arrived and, seeing my carpet stretched, was immediately interested. Demanding the price, he was told without the flicker of an eyelid that it was not for sale.

Until I had finally said "yes" or "no," that carpet was really not for sale, but the newcomer was a man of determination, not to be robbed of his desire.

The trader looked at me and read my smile correctly, so he named a price two thousand francs higher than the starting-point of our negotiations.

The bargain was completed at an abatement of seven hundred and fifty francs, and I heard the purchaser chuckling with glee as he told the tale in the lounge of the hotel that evening.

We had been despoiled of our game. When the quick buyer had departed the trader did not smile, but he looked doubly victorious as he gave an order to his assistant, who, from some inner recess, produced a carpet even superior to the one I had lost.

It was tenderly spread before me. "Where did we get to?" asked my friend, although he knew to a centime, and negotiations were recommenced.—From "A Wayfarer in North Africa," by FLETCHER ALLEN.

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RISE IN RAIL ISSUES CHECKS PRICE DECLINE

Early Trend Is Downward Followed by Some Recoveries

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—While uncertainty over taxation legislation before Congress tended to keep stock market activity in check today, prices developed a distinctly firm tone, after a little sag in the early trading.

The selling dried up so completely after the first hour that shorts were prompted to cover, and speculators for the rise brought the rail shares forward, in somewhat belated response to President Hoover's reassuring statement on Saturday. Trading was extremely dull, however.

The close was firm, but volume amounted to less than a million shares. Union Pacific and Santa Fe sold 2 points higher, while New York Central, Southern Pacific, Chespeake & Ohio and New Haven gained a point.

There were similar net gains for U. S. Steel, American Can, Allied Chemical and American Telephone.

Kreuger Toll was quiet. International Match preferred dropped more than 2 to a new low.

New Low for General Motors

General Motors was under some pressure, sagging fractionally to a new low under 18.

Brokerage quarters were rather gloomy over the continued low level of business activity and corporate earnings. Some, however, expressed the view that it was too much to hope that the successful stabilization of the banking structure should result in an immediate impetus to business.

Wall Street is now pinning its hopes to intensive automobile sales campaigns planned for early April. Should these campaigns arouse an encouraging response, it is hoped that the quarterly earnings statements, due toward the close of the month, may be overlooked. It is recognized, that first quarter earnings have been approximately nil for many leading corporations.

Bonds Continue Irregular

The bond market continued its uncertain trend today, and even the United States Government list, which has shown unusual steadiness during the last several weeks, was inclined to mild irregularity at times.

Trading in all categories slowed down after a small spurt at the start and offerings dried up as prices eased. Dealers pointed out that this sluggishness was unusually favorable for mortgages generally as it indicated liquidation was nearing the end.

Liens of International Match, one of the Kreuger group, again were subjected to considerable pressure. The 5s of 1947 were off 4 points at one time. Kreuger & Toll 5s were also soft.

Some of the railroad bonds exhibited occasional firmness, especially those of the speculative type. Nickel Plate 6s, after comparatively heavy losses last week, came back for a gain of 4 points on a few sales. Moderate advances were registered by St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s Pennsylvania 4½s and 'Frisco 4½s. Erie 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Atchison 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s were easy.

The utilities and industrials moved in a narrow range, the majority of price changes being fractional. Consolidated Gas loans and those of American Telephone were firm. Western Electric 5s were in demand. Shell Union Oil 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, and Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s were somewhat heavy.

The foreign section was unsettled. Some of the Argentines again displayed softness, and German Government 5½s and 7s sold lower. On the other hand, British 5½s recorded gains. Japanese issues were steady.

STOCKHOLM PRICES WEAK AT REOPENING

STOCKHOLM, March 21 (AP)—Prices were weak when the stock exchange reopened today after having been closed since March 12 because of the passing of Mr. Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king.

Graengesberg shares were nine points lower, at 72. Business was quiet and the turnover was small.

DIVIDENDS

Canadian Bronze Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Public Service Company of India declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

General Stockyards Corporation declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock. Three months ago the company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share and 25 cents extra. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share was also declared. Both dividends are payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

Farr Alpaca Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 19.

Ritter Dental Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Langendorf United Bakeries declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable in Canadian funds May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Sears Roebuck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 2.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents on the common, payable April 30 to stock of record March 31.

Standard Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Universal Products Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

State Street Trust Company, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
Feb gross	$2,542,024	$2,913,873
Net op inc	216,050	15,480
Surp aft chgs	*375,145	*51,383
2 mos gross	5,089,289	6,145,138
Net op inc	275,786	196,713
Surp aft chgs	*724,415	15,361

*Deficit.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 21	Last Mar. 19
3	3		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5¾	3¾		Adams Express	200	4½	4½	4½	..
30¾	24	2	Adams Millis	100	27	27	27	..
52½	46	4½	Air Reduction	1400	57½	55½	57	55½
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4400	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
3½	1¾		Alleghany Corp	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅜	3½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3½	3½	3½	..
87½	63¼	.01	Allied Chem	9200	78½	75¾	78¾	76⅝
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅛
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	8	8	8	..
18⅜	12½		Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	..
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	42½	42½	42½	..
73⅞	54⅛	.81	Am Can	13400	68½	64¼	66⅛	65
8¾	6¼		Am Car & Ddry	100	7½	7½	7½	..
39⅝	23	7	Am Car2& F pf	10	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30
10½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	10½	9⅝	10⅜	9¾
10½	6½	..	Am European	100	7⅛	6	7⅛	..
9¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	2200	5½	4½	5⅛	4⅝
38½	17½	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	17½	17½	17½	17
13	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10	10	10	..
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	100	19½	18⅞	19½	18¾
8½	5	..	Am International	400	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	700	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
58	45⅞	6	Am P&L 6½ pf	100	48⅞	45⅞	45⅞	..
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1400	8¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	13⅛
85	55	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	55	55	55	60
⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	1200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
80	69	7	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70	..
36⅜	33¼	2½	Am Stores	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
39¼	31¼	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	24	23	23	24¼
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	21600	121½	118½	121¼	119⅝
25	17	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	17	17	17	..
34½	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	400	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	24¼	24	24¼	23¾
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	200	6	6	6	5⅞
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1⅝	½	..	Armour Ill B	200	—	—	⅞	⅞
14¼	6¾	..	Armour Ill pf	100	12	11¾	12	11½
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5	4¾	5	5⅛
9¾	7½	..	Asso Oil	20	9	9	9	8
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1900	78	78	78¾	75
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	26	26	26	..
22½	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	700	11½	11	11⅛	11
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
5¼	4½	.60	Atlas Stores	400	5	4⅞	5	..
151¾	83¾	4§	*Auburn Auto	8800	87¼	82¼	86⅛	90½
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3	2¾	3	2¾

—B—

28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	19¼	19m	19½	20
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2700	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15
41½	27	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	20¼
5⅞	5	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
45½	34m	4	Beatrice Cream	400	34⅝	34½	34⅝	..
44¾	39½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	42	42	42	..
4¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
53¾	50	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	..
18¾	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	2100	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	100	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
24⅜	15⅛	1.60	Bethlehem Steel	5400	19¼	18	18⅛	18¼
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	53	50	51	55
8¾	7	.50	Biaw Knox	100	8	8	8	..
22⅛	13½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	700	13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼
43¼	34¾	.3*	Borden	2400	39½	38½	39½	38¾
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	900	10¼	10	10¼	10
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
50¾	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2400	47¼	45⅛	47¼	45¾
78⅝	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..
88½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	84	84	84	..
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	10	10	10	10¼
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
1½	½	..	Burns Bros B	200	½	½	½	..
13	9⅛	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	11	11	11	11
21¾	15⅞	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17½	17½	17½	..
19	10½	..	Byers	1400	15	13⅝	15	14⅜

—C—

11⅞	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	100	10	10	10	9¾
7⅛	5¾	..	Campbell W&C	200	6	6	6	6½
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	300	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7400	14⅞	14	14¾	14⅝
18¾	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	18¾
43¾	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	9100	34⅞	33¼	34⅞	33⅜
71	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	200	55	55	55	..
5	3	..	Celanese Corp	100	3½	3½	3½	..
3⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
85	70	7	Century Rib pf	30	84	84	84	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	10⅞
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6	6	5⅞	5¼
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	1400	14½	13⅞	14½	13½
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	21400	20¾	19¾	20⅝	19⅝
15½	9¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	11¼	10¼	11¼	..
3½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2½	2½	2½	..
1⅛	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
12⅞	6	..	Chi & N'western	1400	8¼	8	8⅜	8
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
17⅞	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7
16⅞	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅛
7½	3	..	Childs Company	800	3½	3	3⅛	4
15⅜	10¼	1	Chrysler	3800	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	10¾
28½	25	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25¾
2⅞	⅝	..	City Stores	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8⅝	8	..	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	..
31½	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	28¼	27¾	28¼	28
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92	92	92	..
10⅜	7	..	Collins & Aikman	900	8½	8⅛	8¼	..
16½	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	1900	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¾
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75½	75½	75½	75½
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	3400	36½	34⅝	36¼	35
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	900	9	8¾	9	..
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	22
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	9400	8⅜	7⅞	8	8¼
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	6200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
10	8½	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	8½	8½	8½	..
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	..
11⅞	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	300	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92	92	92	92½
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	7200	63¼	61⅝	63¼	62¾
10⅞	8	1	Sonsol Laudries	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
11½	9	2	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	9	9	9	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	5	5	5	..
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2600	37	36⅛	37	37⅜
17¾	7	..	Cont Motors	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
¾	⅜	..	Cont Oil	2400	6	5⅞	6	6
47⅜	37	3	Cont Shares	500	½	½	½	½
43¾	24⅜	..	Corn Products	900	44⅛	43½	43¾	42¾
19	10½	..	Coty	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅞	12	1.20	Crex Carpet	300	19¼	19	19	18⅞
21¼	11½	..	Crown Cork & S	200	13	13	13	13¼
49⅞	36¾	7	Crown Zellerbach	200	13⅞	13½	13⅝	..
8½	6⅞	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	37	36¾	37	..
35½	30	4	Cuban Am S pf	11000	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
7⅜	7⅛	..	Cudahy Packing	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss Aero	110	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
3⅞	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
			Curtiss-Wright A	1100	2	1⅞	2	2

—D—

15¼	9½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1700	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¾
89½	63½	9	Del & Hudson	100	74	74	74	..
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	19½	19½	19½	19
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	15½	15½	15½	15
11⅞	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	10	9⅞	10	10
59¾	46⅛	4	du Pont de Nem	10600	49⅝	48½	49⅝	48⅜
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	92½	92½	92½	..

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	1700	77¾	75¼	77⅜	75¼
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6¼	6	6¼	..
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	100	½	½	½	..
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	28½	25¼	26⅜	25½
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	2
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅜	9¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4900	11¼	10¼	11½	10⅝
64	41½	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	42	41½	42	43
55½	39	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	42	42	42	39
33¾	28½	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	26½	26½	26½	26½
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	18	18	18	18
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR Inf	100	9	9	9	..
2¼	1⅛	..	Evans Products	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	1000	10	10	10	..

—F—

10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	1400	7	6¾	7	7⅜
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	800	23½	23	23½	24
94	90	6½	Filene pf	110	91	90	90	..
52	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	39¾	49¾	49¾	50½
	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	⅞	¼	Fisk Rub 1pf	310	¾	¾	¾	..
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
4½	2¾	..	Foundation	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
5⅝	2¾	..	Fox Film A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜

—G—

17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	110	12¾	12½	12½	12½
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	32⅝	31½	32¼	32
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	400	17	16¾	16¾	17
23½	13¾	..	Gen Cable	100	2	2	2	..
26⅛	17¾	..	Gen Electric	16100	19⅝	19	19½	19⅛
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11	10⅞	11	11
40½	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	1800	37⅞	37	37⅞	37½
23¼	12⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜
24¾	15	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
29½	20	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	20	20	20	24½
24⅝	18	2	Gen Motors	58800	18¼	17⅞	18	18¼
87¼	80	52	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	80½	80	80½	80½
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	800	4	3⅝	4	..
14	10¾	1	Gen Print Ink	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	400	1	⅞	⅞	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	24800	20⅜	19½	20½	19½
2½	1⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
31	17	7	Gimbel Bros pf	1300	18	14	14	..
7	4¾	..	Glidden	200	6½	6½	6½	..
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	6	5⅞	6	6½
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	3300	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	18
4⅝	3⅜	..	Goodrich	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
18¾	12⅞	1	Goodyear	2600	17¼	16	16⅝	16
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	10	10	10	10
4⅛	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	1800	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
3	3	..	Grand-Sil Stores	11900	1	⅞	⅞	1
3	3	6½	Grand S Stor pf	10	3	3	3	..
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	33
30¼	12½	2	*Granite City Stl	600	27	27	27	27½
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	1100	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅛
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	60	67¾	67¾	67¾	..

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11½	9¾	1.20	Hall Printing	300	10	9¾	10	..
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	92½	92	92	..
10	8	..	Hollander	100	8	8	8	8
4	3½	..	Houdaille Her B	500	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
24¾	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	300	20	19¾	20	..
11⅞	3½	..	Houston Oil new	100	4	4	4	..
57½	55½	4.20	Household Fin pf	400	55½	54½	55½	55
16½	10¼	2	Howe Sound	300	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
11¾	6	..	Hudson Motor	800	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
5⅜	2	..	Hupp Motors	2000	3⅛	3	3⅛	3

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	10800	14⅜	13½	14¼	13¾
26½	20¼	..	Ill Central pf	200	23	23	23	..
1⅝	⅞	..	Indian Motor	200	1⅛	1	1	..
1⅝	1¼	..	Indian Refining	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	1600	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	31¾
39½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	32⅝	32	32⅝	..
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	7½	7½	7½	..
37⅜	2½	.38	Insuranshare Md	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
14⅜	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	700	11½	11	11½	11
117	90⅜	6§	Int Business M	600	104	103	103½	104
18⅜	14½	2	Int Cement	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
19⅜	9	..	Int Combustion	300	1	1	1	1
29⅜	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	2400	23¾	22½	23¾	22
11⅝	8¾	2b	Int Hydrocelec	700	10½	10	10½	10
24½	6¾	4	Int Match pf	8800	9	8¾	7⅞	9¼
9¼	7⅛	..	Int Nickel	6300	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
2½	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3	3	3	..
1⅝	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅝	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11	7	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	7	7	7	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 21	Last Mar. 19
12¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	7500	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝
11	8¼	..	Interstate Dept S	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
18	14½	3	IslandCrk Coal	100	16	16	16	..

—J—

35	30	4	Jewel Tea	100	33	33	33	..
25½	15½	..	Johns Manville	2900	18½	17¼	18⅛	17⅝
84	73¼	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	90	86½	85¾	85⅝	86¼

—K—

9¼	5	1	Kaufmann D St	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
3⅜	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
4¼	2	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
10⅝	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	2500	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
38	26¼	6	Kendall Co pf	50	30½	30¼	30½	..
13	8½	..	Kennecott Cop	4800	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
13⅞	10	..	Kinney pf	100	10	10	10	10
19	14½	1.60	Kresge	1700	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
	1	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	51800	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	1¼
18⅛	1-¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	2200	16½	16	16	16⅛

—L—

2½	2	..	Lee Rubber	400	2	2	2	2
6⅛	4⅛	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
75	65¼	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	60	65½	65¼	65¼	..
9	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	5	5	5	..
46⅞	38	2.40	Lehman Corp	800	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
8	5½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	600	6½	6½	6½	..

SENTIMENT IN STEEL MARKET ENCOURAGING

Improving Trend Noted in Increased Activity of Other Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Steel operations declined a trifle during the last week, though this is not regarded as significant of any decided trend. Operations had increased somewhat the preceding week so that the present rate of 25½ per cent is average for recent months.

Inasmuch as some of the other important business indicators have been more favorable, it is expected that steel will soon respond.

Reports have come in of increased production of coal, petroleum, electric power and lumber. Engineering contracts awarded last week were 50 per cent higher than for the preceding week. Leather production in January was 25 per cent higher than for the preceding month, and February figures will probably reveal an additional gain. Sales of shoes and tires are increasing.

Improvement Expected

Inasmuch as steel does not go counter to general trends for long, the steel makers are expecting improvement shortly. The point of outstanding interest in the steel industry is the widespread stand being taken to strengthen prices.

All of the major commodities have been advanced $2 a ton for second-quarter shipment, and the steel makers seem very earnest in their intent.

Some makers will insist that specifications for April shipment be in by March 31, while others have said that specifications for first-quarter shipment must be received by March 21 or else the options will be canceled.

In cases where a new sales tax might be made to apply to steel, the manufacturers are inserting clauses in their contracts which would shift the tax to the consumer. Probably only a small proportion of iron and steel articles will be subject to a sales tax.

Pig iron, which is seldom used as such for utilitarian purposes, except where employed as ballast on ships, will of course carry no sales tax. Steel fencing and nails, on the other hand, will probably fall under the tax classification, since these articles go into ultimate consumption in just those forms.

Purchasing by Railroads

Purchasing of steel on the part of the railroads is expanding, though slowly. Track accessory inquiry and orders in the middle West are the best so far this year. The Nickle Plate recently ordered 6000 tons of track fastenings, while the Erie has taken 8000 tons. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific will eventually order 16,000 tons of steel rails, releasing 2000 tons of rails and 1000 tons of accessories once a month. Following the grants of loans to the various railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, considerable purchasing should follow. The largest steel order of this kind during the week was the purchase of 3000 tons of structural steel from the McClintic-Marshall Company for construction of catenary towers in connection with the electrification of a section of that railroad.

Extensive road building programs for the coming outdoor construction season are announced in several middle western states, which should afford a good outlet for concrete reinforcing bars, and structural steel for bridges and viaducts.

Structural Steel Improves

Structural steel business gives more promise. Awards for the country as a whole last week were more than 20,000 tons, the second best week of the year. There are two 8000-ton projects and two involving 7000 tons each. In the former class are a publishing house at Los Angeles and a bridge at Troy, N. Y.; in the latter class is an armory at Buffalo and a post office at Newark, N. J.

Cast iron pipe and steel pipe are a trifle more active. Municipalities are ordering the former for laying in the ground in the early spring months. American steel pipe makers expect to book 35,000 tons for the Irak oil pipe line in Persia. The city of San Diego, Calif., is inquiring for 3000 tons of steel pipe.

The most cheerful observation concerning pig iron is that sentiment is better. Pig iron prices are holding firm for the most part, though a little weakness has developed in the Cleveland market where the $16 a ton price was shaded in sharp competition which materialized with the western Pennsylvania producers.

Iron and steel scrap prices are steady, holding at the lowest levels for all time, but not yielding further. Semifinished steel is unchanged and has not been advanced as yet along with finished steel.

Lead Prices Drop

The principal development in the nonferrous metal market was the reduction in lead prices to lowest quotations since 1897. Lead is now selling at 3.15 cents a pound, New York, compared with three cents in 1897, the low point of that period. Other metals were for the most part steady. Quicksilver has shown the greatest burst of strength, selling at $75 a flask of 76 pounds compared with $72 a week ago and $65 a month ago. Quicksilver is becoming scarce since so many mines were shut down a few weeks ago when prices dropped so low.

Demand for copper was quiet early in the week but became more brisk in the export department later in the week. On Friday sales abroad were nearly 1000 tons when producers made some sal ; at 6 cents a pound compared with the quotation of 6¼ cents prevailing earlier in the period. Domestic demand for copper is very poor, as consumers are covered on their needs for four or five months in advance.

Though the American Bureau of Metal Statistics has not given out copper statistics since those for September, it is estimated in authoritative quarters that world production in February was 70,000 tons compared with 108,000 tons in December.

BANK OF ITALY RATE CUT

ROME, March 21 (AP)—The Bank of Italy has reduced its discount rate from 7 per cent to 6 per cent, effective today.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 6½s '43	80½	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23½	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	31¼	30½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	91	90½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37¾	36¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s 49	70	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¾	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅞	102½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100⅛	99⅞
Amer T&T 5s 65	100	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86½	85½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87¾	87¾
Atch T&SF 4s 05	82	82
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40¾	40¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	78¾	78¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	47	46½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	64	63
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76	75½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	62	61½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75½	75½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96⅛	96
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	70	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	13	13
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89	88½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	78	78½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79⅞	79½
Can North deb 6½s '46	88¾	88¾
Can North deb 7s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	98½	98½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64¾	64
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '54	77⅛	77
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79½	79
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	89½	89½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	73¼	73¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	89	89
Ches Corp 5s '47	40¼	40
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	61½	61
Chicago & Erie RR	82¼	82¼
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	84¼	84¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	104¾	104¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	50	49½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	37	37
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s '75	8¾	7¾
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	34½	33½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	58	57
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	65	64
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	29	28½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82	82
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	61	59½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	49	49
Chicago StL Pitts 5s '50	36½	35½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	90½	90½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	98½	98½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	72	72
Childs Co 5s '43	85	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	30	27
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	56½	56½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	91	91
Cin Un T 5s ret	93	93
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98¼	98¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	68	68
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	63	63
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80½	80½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	82	82
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	90
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	90	88¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	20	19¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	94¾	94¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104½	104¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	100⅛	100⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	15	14
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	57	57
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	101¼	101
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	26	26
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	37⅝	37⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	93¾	93¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	101½	101½
Dodge Gros sf 6s '40	80	80
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	81	80½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	96⅛	96⅛
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	38⅛	38
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	99½	99½
Gannett 6s '43	55	55
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	74	74
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	78	78
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	50	47
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	101¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	100⅝	100¼
Goodrich 6s '45	2¾	2
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	45	45
Gotham S Hos '36	80½	79½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	80	79¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	23¾	23¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¾	95½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95⅝	97½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	92	92
Houston Oil 5½s '40	37	36
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57½	57
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	33⅜	33⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	62	62
Humble Oil 5½s '32	98	97⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	102¼	102¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39¾	38
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	40	39
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	98½	98½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	80½	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51	51
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	45¼	45
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	32	28¼
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	30	27
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	53½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	71
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	63	63
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	32	31⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40¾	39¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47	46
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	41¼	41¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	63	63
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96¼	96¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	66	66
Kelly Co El 4s '49	83¼	83¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	94¾	94⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	70¼	70
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	71	71
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	80	80
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	80	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	45	44½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	99	99
Marion Steam S 6s	40	39½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	31	31
Meade 6s '45 ww	79	79
Miss River Steel col 5s '36	49¾	49¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	96½	96½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	91½	91½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	31½	31½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	72½	72½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30¼	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	46½	46
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47	46
Mo Pac 5s I '81	47	46
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	47¼	46
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	31½	29¼
Mutual Fuel 5s	(93¼	93
Namm Sons 6s '43	97¼	97
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	81	81
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	58	58
Nat Steel 5s	94½	93¾
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	78¼	78¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97¼	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	103	102⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	32¾	32¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	35¼	35¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	74	74
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	65½	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	71¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90	90
NY Chi StL 5½s '74	35½	35¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	37½	36¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	68½	64
NY G&EL&P pur m 4s '49	37¼	37¼
NY WH&H 4½s '63	94	94
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	91	90
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	53	53
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	95½	95½
Niag Share 5½s '50	99⅞	99⅝
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	69	69
North Am Co 5s '61	92	92
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86¾	86m
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	91	91
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	83¾	83¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	96⅞	96⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	104¾	104¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	80¾	80¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42¾	46
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	42¾	42¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	87½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	96½	96½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	89
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	67½	67
Penn Railroad 5s '64	96½	96½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87½	87½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛
Philips Pet 5½s '39	61	60
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	55	54½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	88	88
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	67	67
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	45¼	45
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	101	100½
Poco Collins 5s	60¾	59¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	80	80
Pub Svc E&G 4s '81	27½	27½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	91½	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97	97
Read rfg 4½s A '97	74½	74
Republic Iz&S rfg 5½s '53	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	60	60
St Louis IM&S 4s R&C div '33	69¾	69
St Louis & SF 4s '50	27	26½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	20¼	20¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	30¼	30¼
StP M&M 4½s '33	84¾	84¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	97⅛	97⅞
Seabd A L 5s ct	4¾	4¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	4½	4½
Shell Union 5s '47	72	72
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	66¾
Shell Union Co O col 7s '37	67	66¾
Sinclair Co O col 7s '37	92	92
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅞	101¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	65¼	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	66	66
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40	40
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	54½	54½
Sou' west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	101½	101¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	34¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	91½
Union Pacific 4s '68	78⅛	78⅛
United Biscuit 6s '42	98⅝	98⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	36	35⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	34	33½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36½	36
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73	73
Wabash RR 5s D '60	9	9
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	30
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100½	100⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	35⅛	35
Warren Bros 6s '41	38	38
Washington W P 5s '39	100½	100⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101⅝	100⅝
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58	57¾
Western Union 5s '51	61¾	61¾
Western Union 6½s '36	64¼	65⅛
Western Union 5s '60	91	91
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	64	64
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	60	60
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	84
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68½	68½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar21	Mar19
3½s '47	99.20	99.13	99.13	99.16
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.7	100.9	100.9
4th 4¼s '38	100.22	100.20	100.21	100.21
4th 4¼s reg	100.17	100.17	100.17	
US 3s '55	90.4	89.30	90.00	90.00
US 3½s '49	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.4
US 3½s '43 March	95.8	9.6	95.8	95.7
US 3½s '43 June	95.10	95.7	95.7	95.4
US 3½s '47	94.20	94.14	94.20	94.16
US 3½s '56	97.17	97.11	97.13	97.12
US 4s '54	100.22	100.19	100.19	100.18
US 4¼s '52	103.8	103.2	103.2	103.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	49	48
Antioquia 7s D '45	9	9
Antwerp 5s '58		
Argentine Gov 5s '45	73⅞	73⅞
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	63¾	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49½	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	53⅛	53
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53½	53
Argentine Gov 6s ct '60	53½	53
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53½	53
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53½	53⅛
Australia 4½s '56	53½	53
Australia 5s '55	54¼	54¼
Australia 5s '57	59¾	59¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	59½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	52½	52¼
Autsria (Lower) 7½s '50	94⅝	94⅜
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	41	41
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78	77¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99	99
Belgium (King) 7s '58	99⅞	99½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24⅛	23
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39⅜	39⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	33	30¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	6	6
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21	21
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23½	23½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23¾	22¾
Bredea (Ernesto) 7s '45 ww	49½	49½
Bremen 7s '35	37½	37½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22½	22
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	43	43
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31¾	31¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	92⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79⅞	79⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¼	96⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13⅜	13⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15⅜	15⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12⅜	12½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	16	16
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10	11½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	11½	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24½	69¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69¼	23⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23⅜	69
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69	66
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	66½	75⅞
Duke Price Power 6s '66	75⅞	87¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	87¾	80⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	80⅝	49
Finland 5½s '58	49	52
Finnish A 6½s '54	52	114
French (Rep) 7s '49	114	35⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	35⅜	58½
German 7s '49	59¼	38¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39⅝	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s uJly '60	36	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36	38¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	38⅜	25
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	26	34¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36	35⅞
Greek 6s '68	35	35
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	32½	32
Helsingfors 6½s '60	46	46½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	46½	22⅝
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22⅝	22¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	22¾	24⅞
Iseder Steel 6s '48	26	71
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	70⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	91	90
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	55	55
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68½	68½
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	36½	36½
Karstadt 6s '43	20	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	23½	23½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅜	22¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66⅞	66½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	11	11
New South Wales 5s '57	54⅜	54⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32	32
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75⅜	75⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	81⅛	81
Norwegian El 6½s '57	61½	61½
Nuremberg 6s '52	26½	26½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	52	52
Oslo (City) 6s '55	75	75
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8½	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57¼	56½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10	10
Prussia 6s '52	29	28
Queensland (State) 6s '47	67¾	66
Queensland (State) 7s '41	80	78
Rhine Westphalia El 6s '52	34¼	34¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35¾	35¾
Rhine Westphalia El 5½s ww	32½	31½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29½	29½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11¾	11¾
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '67	10⅜	10⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70½	70
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72	72
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	11	11
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59¾	59¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30½	30½
Saxon State 6½s '46	42½	42½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	39½	39
Siemens 6½s '51	44	44
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	54½	53½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	87½	87
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	52¾	52
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	98⅜	98¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	52½	52½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	49½	49
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	55	55
U K Gt Br & Ir 5½s '37	62	62
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	99⅞	99½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	22⅞	22⅞
Vienna 6s '52	24⅜	23¾
Warsaw 7s '58	62	62
	42¾	42¾

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.51⅞	.52⅝	.51¼	a.52¾	+1⅛
May	.54½	.55⅝	.54¼	.55⅝	+1⅛
July	.56½	.57⅜	.56	.57¼	+1⅛
September	.58⅛	.59½	.58	.59⅜	+1⅜

Corn

March	.34⅛	.34⅝	.34	b.34½	+ ⅛
May	.37	.37½	.36¾	.37⅜	+ ⅛
July	.39¾	.40½	.39⅝	.40¼	+ ⅛
September	.41	.41⅝	.40⅞	.41½	+ ⅛

Oats

May	.23¼	.23¾	.23¼	.23¾	+ ⅜
July	.24	.24⅜	.24	.24⅜	
September	.24⅝	.25	.24½	.25	+ ⅛

Lard

March				4.75	+.05
May	4.82b	4.85	4.82	4.85a	
July	5.00b	5.02	5.00	5.00b	—.02
September	5.18b			5.20a	

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.62	.60⅜	.61⅛	+1⅜
July	.63⅞	.62⅝	.63⅜	+1⅜
October	.65½	.64	.65¼	+3

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.47¼	.46⅛	.47¼	+1
July	.48⅝	.47⅞	.48⅝	+1⅛
September	.50¾	.49¾	.50¾	+1⅛

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 21—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar 21	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .59	$ .74⅛	$ .90⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	.48½	.50¼	.79
Oats, 2 white	.33½	.35⅜	.43¾
Flour	4.35	4.65	4.65
Beef, family	13.87	14.81¼	17.75
Pork	18.00	16.37½	28.50
Lard	.0545	.0560	.0975
Cotton, Mid Up	.0685	.0705	.1095
Zinc	.0280	.0280	.0400
Iron	15.64	15.64	17.78
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.05¾	.10
Tin	.2190	.2185	.3730
Rubber	.03⅛	.03¼	.0775
Sugar	.0400	.0405	.0480
Lead	.0315	.0320	.0430
Print cloth	.02¾	.02⅞	.04823⅛

IRON CAP COPPER CO. LOSS

Iron Cap Copper Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $141,371 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with net loss of $66,812 in 1930.

Many Auto Concerns Show Heavier Sales

THE automobile industry is showing strong signs of vitality, despite the uncertainty caused by delay in the appearance of Ford models. Chevrolet registered more cars and trucks in Wayne County (Detroit) in February than in any previous month and exceeded February, 1931, by 120 cars. De Soto shipped 4452 cars in February, compared with 2282 last year. Packard shipped 2150 cars last month, which is an increase of 270 per cent over the like month of 1931.

Studebaker's sales in February increased 68 per cent above January. Shipments of Willys-Overland were 87 per cent above January and the largest since last May. Chrysler's February shipments of 6's and 8's were 260 per cent ahead of the like period of 1931, while shipments of all divisions for February were 36 per cent ahead of January. Dodge Motor sales have shown increases steadily each week since Dec. 26, 1931, with the exception of the Lincoln holiday week. The unfilled orders of Stuts Motor Company are higher than at any time in the last nine months.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Our Stake Abroad

NEVER before has there been such a glare of publicity on the policy of selling foreign issues in the American market or making loans to foreign governments, municipalities or corporations. So many of these loans have shown such tremendous shrinkage in value, have defaulted the interest and now appear to be unsound that many people are advising a complete withdrawal from the international investment field. United States now has an $18,000,000,000 stake abroad.

In the four years 1925-1928 an average of $2,000,000,000 went abroad. In 1929 and 1930 the amounts fell sharply to about $1,500,000,000. In 1931, however, a further drastic slump of over 67 per cent took place, with direct investments aggregating only $507,354,000, according to a tabulation of the Foreign Policy Association, New York.

The record of American investments abroad as of the first of this year and before the World War is illuminating:

	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1914
Europe	$5,765,532,000	$350,000,000
Canada	4,601,118,000	750,000,000
So. Amer.	3,078,970,000	150,000,000
Cent. Amer	3,015,445,000	100,000,000
Australasia	1,011,501,000	1,200,000,000
Miscel	495,840,000	175,000,000
		50,000,000
Totals	$17,968,306,000	$2,625,000,000

Up in the Air More

More people were up in the air (and that doesn't mean in tall buildings or on flagpoles) in the first two months of this year than in the like period last year, to judge by the figures given out covering United Air

Birds of Arctic re Described By MacMillan

How the nest of the robin-backed snipe was found, only 430 miles from the north pole, was told by Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan to the Massachusetts Audubon Society at the Hotel Statler on Satuday. His topic was "Flying with Arctic Birds."

The robin-backed snipe goes north in spring and returns in the fall with its young, Commander MacMillan said. But until his discovery no one knew where it nested. Since the bird has practically perfect protective coloration and will not leave the nest unless actually touched, he said, it was very difficult to locate. Ornithologists, he continued, had looked for this bird's nest along the shore, since it is a water bird, instead of two miles inland, where it finally was found.

Commander MacMillan showed motion pictures of the little auk and black guillemot, the eider duck, the rare blue goose and the great white arctic owl, as well as pictures of northern scenery and Eskimo activities.

"In Labrador," he said, "the mosquitoes and black flies in summer are much worse than the extreme cold in winter." For winter travel he used a "snowmobile" which has a tractor tread in place of rear wheels and runners instead of front wheels. The Eskimos, he said, marvelled at the speed of this machine—five times as fast as the fastest dog team.

Mr. Charles C. Gorst gave a number of imitations of bird calls, including the songs of the veery and hermit thrush and the harsh cry of the screech owl.

Boston Art Notes

Doll & Richards

Water colors by Mr. Ruel Crompton Tuttle add another display to the expanding list of exhibitions in this medium at Doll & Richards Galleries on Newbury Street.

Mr. Tuttle's work grows in the direction of greater freedom and liberal experiment in brushwork. He began to paint in a very careful manner, drawing architectural details attending to surface treatment and clean edges. With a sure feeling about drawing, he can now afford to abandon some of the details and indulge imaginative resource.

Venice and Paris furnish him with his recent subject matter. The canals and palaces, the churches and bridges of Venice prove as attractive scenic material as ever. Mr. Tuttle evidently enjoys painting the shimmering water surface, the broken reflections. He paints also the baroque architectural features of Salute and the Giovanelli Palace. The city is a sequence of beautiful images which each artist sees according to his own perceptions. All seem, however, to employ a uniform coloring, pallid tonalities and iridescent qualities predominating.

There are also some scenes of Paris. The "Fountain, Concorde," is especially appealing.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Lithographs by Mr. Theodore Meisle are on view at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. They are made with a novel method wherein the ground is kept black and the design scratched away, so that it tells as white. A profusion of fantastic subjects treating of flowers are portrayed by Mr. Meisle with a sensitive technique. D. A.

Entertainments

Branson de Cou

Mr. Branson de Cou, closing his series of "Dream Pictures" for this season, showed colored photographs of "Alaskan Wonderlands," with musical and descriptive comment, in Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. de Cou knows how to get the most out of his travels, and consequently how to bring much to his audience. He casts his camera's selective eye on the little unexpected things, the obscure but amusing lowlights as well as the spectacular highlights of his journeys. With his infections chuckle he tells what was "most fun" and where were the "biggest thrills" along the way, not neglecting in the process to impart a goodly fund of information.

An official critic was heard to say that the coloring of Mr. De Cou's pictures is overintensified, that "it might look like that in art but never in nature." Our impression has been otherwise. We take all the pictures at their face value and seem to find in the superb colorings superimposed by Miss Heider on the masterly photographic compositions wrought by Mr. De Cou, an imaginable expression of atmosphere.

When Mr. De Cou shows the work of other photographers, as in the Gold Rush of 1898 pictures, taken in Fairbanks by Mr. McCann, the superiority in color and composition of his own pictures is clearly if unintentionally revealed. This is not to disparage the Gold Rush pictures, which were remarkably interesting and in many instances artistically conceived. M. L.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Happy Rose Dance Orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:15 Masters of Melody.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Eigart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors, "Parade of the States"; "New Jersey"; soloists; orchestra; choir.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum; Thomas J. Walsh of Montana.
10:30 Organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:05 p. m.—"Rabbits"—Lloyd Stoneham, pianist.
5:15 RKO presentation.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:30 "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, "Prigidarians."
9:45 NBC, "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, BOSTON (1230-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; salon ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 The Broadway Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Rhapsodizers," Orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS "Maxwell House Tune Blenders."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud.
9:00,CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast rehearsals; Mildred Hunt, orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-214m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Concert ensemble; William Gordon Reed, baritone.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paul Shirley, viola d'amour virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Readings with organ.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, The "Boswell Sisters; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
1:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedict Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Ralph Marden, baritone.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Helen Otis, Musical Maid.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Village Station Agent," skit.
7:00 Studio vocal.
7:15 Biltmore instrumental trio.
7:30 Variety Trio.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:00 noon—NBC, Cheerio."
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:25 p. m.—Corea's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Cchool of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
1:00 p. m.Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon; Boston Advertising club.
1:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "Lily Pons."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:32 a. m.—Le La May, baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ, Francis Cronin.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STEAM-HEATED GOLF

A steam-heated golf course is a fact, at least in Vale, Ore. Boiling hot springs on the three-hole course along the Malheur River keep it open in the winter, although the snow may be several feet deep all about.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Only five of 397 students at the University of Michigan competing in intercollegiate sports failed to achieve the required average to remain eligible for the present semester?

Twenty thousand cases of tinned crab meat, the largest shipment of this commodity ever to leave the Far East, recently left Shanghai for the United States?

Salt deposits in New York have been worked for more than a century and it is believed a sufficient supply remains for another 1000 years?

A portion of the palace formerly occupied by King Alfonso and his family serves as a national museum?

The smallest lot of land in New York City has annual taxes of $2.70?

Police regulations banish confetti in France, the country in which it was invented fifty years ago?

Thirty-two per cent of the total national wealth is west of the Mississippi River?

Uruguay is the smallest republic in South America?

Lithuania was at one time the largest state in Europe?

Brevities

Richmond Times Dispatch: Among husbands interviewed in Chicago, 30 per cent help their wives with the dishes. It is decent of the 61 per cent, we think, to tackle the task single-handed.

Detroit News: A new flower, discovered in central Africa, is to be called Nifflidoliphantissianthemum. We hope not to have to refer to this again.

Arkansas Gazette: If your automobile has that high-hat appearance, it's out of style.

In Lighter Vein

Easy

Pat was obviously very pleased with life. Later he met Mike.

"Well," said his friend, "how do you like your new job?"

"Sure, Mike, it's the foinest I've ever known."

"Begorrah, and what do you have to do?" asked Mike.

"I've nothing at all to do," said the other. "I just carries a load of bricks up the ladder to the bricklayer, and he does all the work."—*Answers.*

A Trial

Judge: "And why do you think I should be lenient with you? Is this your first offense?"

"Prisoner: "No, Your Honor, but it's my lawyer's first case."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Silent and Married

"He's a man of very few words."

"I didn't know he was married."

Humorist

The Girl (apprehensively): "You realize that I'm an heiress, Gerald? Suppose the money came between us?"

The Suitor: "Splendid! How much would that be EACH?"

Powerful

"Sure these field glasses are of a high power?" asked the shopper.

"Quite certain, sir. When you use them, anything less than 16 miles away looks as though it were behind you."—*Pearson's.*

Make Believe

Mother: "Eat your spinach, dear."

Son: "Aw, Ma, I don't like spinach."

Mother: "Just make believe you like it, dear."

Son: "I'd rather make believe I'm eatin' it."—*Pathfinder.*

A Quotation for Today

TO HOLD fast upon God with one hand and open wide the other to your neighbor—that is religion.

—GEORGE MACDONALD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I followed a man along Maple Avenue and did a lot of tail-wiggling and tried to get him to say something to me—
But he wouldn't do it—
Suddenly, though, his hat blew off—
PLOP
And the next thing I knew it had landed smack on my head!
But the man quickly rescued it and he was all smiles and said "Well pup-you certainly used your head that time", or something like that—

Drawn by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Artist

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Settling the Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

THERE was a dispute about a line fence, relates Aquilla Webb. The dispute had grown into a quarrel and a lawsuit. Then Farmer Brown sold his farm to a lawyer from the city. He had heard about the quarrel and soon he walked out to see the fence. Farmer Smith came out to interview the newcomer. After greetings, he began on topics of the fence and his claims.

"Where do you think the fence ought to be?" asked the new owner.

"That fence is a full foot over on my side," said Farmer Smith. In reply the lawyer indicated a line two feet from the fence on his side.

"Now," said he, "you put that fence along that line."

"But," said the farmer, "that is more than I claim."

"Yes," returned the lawyer, "but I would rather have peace with my neighbor than two feet of earth."

"Well, well," stammered the surprised farmer, "that won't do! That fence just won't be moved at all."

The lawsuit was withdrawn and the neighbors lived in peace.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vanquish ("Reader")—The *n* is as in *gang*, not as in *gander*, *vang'-kwish* (vowels short). The past tense—"vanquished"—is sounded *vang'-kwisht*.

Testimony (Mrs. E. P.)—The *o* is as in *obey*, not as in *money*, *tes'-tih-mo-ny* (*e* and *i* short). Avoid *tes'-te-mun-y*.

Immediately—*Ih-me'-dih-ate-ly* (each *i* short, *e* long, *a* "quick-long" as in *mandate*). Not *ih-me'-de-ut-ly* or *ih-me'-jut-ly*.

Palsy—The *s* is sounded as *z*, *paul'-zy*.

Alienate—Three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate* (each *a* long, *e* clipped as in *novel*). Not *ale'-lih-en-ate*.

New, renew—If you have a tendency to sound these *noo* and *re-noo'*, practice saying *you, you, you*—then prefix the *n*, *nyou*. In other words, bring out the full, long *u* sound as in *use*, *nu and re-nu'*.

Magdalene—Preferably *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short as in *mat*, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Alpha, Omega—*Al'-fa* (first *a* as in *at*, second as in *sofa*); and preferably *O-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *key*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Antipodes—According to a communication from the publishers of Webster's, there is now no exception to the rule of accenting the second syllable of this plural form, *an-tip'-o-deez* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *ee* as in *feet*). The word has acquired an English singular "antipode," which is sounded *an'-tih-pode*.

The confusing note under "antipode" in the dictionary, in view of the above, may be disregarded—at least that part of it which treats of "antipodes."

Alternate—As adjective and noun this word is accented preferably on the second syllable, *al-tur'-nate*. As a verb, the stress is on the first syllable, *al'-tur-nate*. In every use, however, the preference is for the first *a* short as in *at*.

One goes to the city on *al-tur'-nate* (not *aul'-tur-net*) Thursdays, and he may go to a convention as an *al-tur'-nate* (not *aul'-ter-net*). He may arrange to *al'-tur-nate* his trips with some other person.

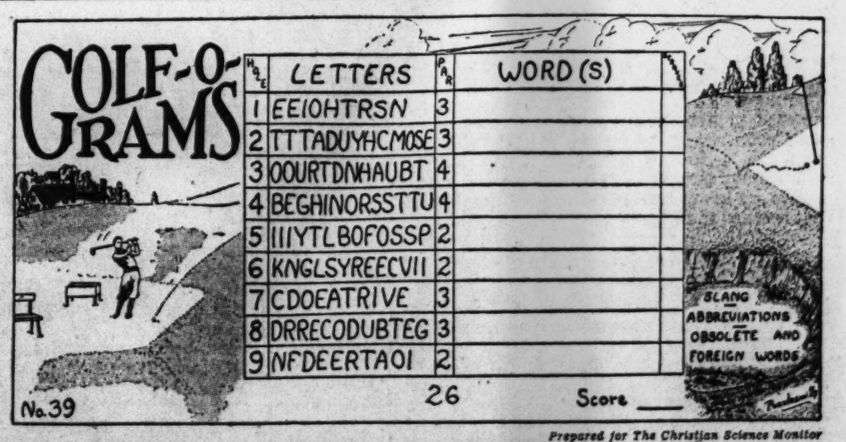
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 37
(Published March 7, 1932)
Winners:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS
Westfield, N. J.
MISS MADELINE WILSON, New York City.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	UUSSSPPYLAERD.	2	Supply Assured.	2
2.	EEESHTTOSKA ..	4	Shako Settee Seeketh Stoa ..	2
3.	NWMDLSEEO	2	New Models	3
4.	TMIRONCPAE ..	3	Importance ..	1
5.	TEEEETHRRAIMS	3	Heartiest Mere Meets Heartier .	2
6.	WMNNHEEOSTU.	3	Showmen Tune Huntsmen Owe..	2
7.	UUESJDMONET .	2	Use Judgment ..	2
8.	NXTPIRUDEEE ..	3	Expenditure	1
9.	HYEENACRSE	2	Years Hence ..	2
		24		16



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Russia's Collective Farm Crucible

THE collective farms in which some 15,000,000 Russian peasant families now are organized represent a huge crucible of social and economic experimentation. Nothing the Soviets have done in recent years is perhaps better worth studying than this attempt to change agriculture from an individualist to a collective basis, because it has been undertaken at a time when farming all over the world is hard hit by the heavy fall in the prices of agricultural products and apparently is obliged to make readjustments to the new conditions created by the use of such large machines as the tractor and the combine.

The main object in collective farming has always been to smash the system of small peasant proprietorship and to organize the Russian peasants in coöperative groups which would till large units of land with the aid of modern machinery furnished by the state, the whole enterprise being under fairly definite state control. This idea has been carried into practice ruthlessly. Peasants who were too prosperous on their own holdings to fit into the new scheme were, in the expressive Communist phrase, "liquidated as a class," and the majority of the peasants (62 per cent, at last accounts) have been organized in collective farms.

But there have been continual changes and experiments in the organization of the farms and the compensation of the members for their labor. For the independent farmer, the very fact of ownership creates a stimulus to work which the member of the collective farm lacks. The private owner punches no time clock when it is a question of getting in the hay before a threatened rain. His own interest makes him see that his horse is properly fed and stabled. In these and other details of farm life the collective farms leave much to be desired.

The history of the Soviet collective farms has been the history of a search for stimuli which would effectively replace the lost sense of ownership, of personal possession. The recent tendency has been to split up state and collective farms which had become almost unmanageably large into smaller autonomous units, where personal direction and responsibility could be more easily enforced.

During 1930 many collective farms divided up such grain as they did not surrender to the state according to the number of "eaters." In other words, the largest families received the most bread, regardless of how much work they performed. This system has now been strictly forbidden, as conducive to low productivity of labor, and a piecework method of payment, based on the amount and importance of work performed, has been substituted. Now another innovation, the so-called brigade system, is being introduced in the collective farms.

Under this system a group of peasants is allotted a given area of land, with the necessary horses and machinery. Whatever is produced will be reckoned to the credit of the brigade. It remains to be seen whether this experiment will restore the sense of personal responsibility that is apt to disappear along with the right of individual land ownership.

So far, while the equipment of the state and collective farms with tractors and other large machines, seldom used in Russia a few years ago, has made possible a substantial annual expansion of the planted acreage, the defects of the new farms in such matters as care of working animals and machinery and harvesting fully the crops suggest that much remains to be done before they will fulfill the enthusiastic hopes which Communist agrarian theorists place on them.

Yet some of the experiments in full-time utilization and coöperative use of large machines, associated with the new Soviet farming system, are well worth observing. It is a familiar Soviet claim that tractors can be utilized more efficiently in the Soviet Union than anywhere else, because, being owned by the state, they can be shifted from farm to farm and made to work in continuous shifts. The machine-tractor stations, of which there are now about 1400 in the Soviet Union, central points where tractors and other agricultural machinery can be repaired and stored, represent an interesting innovation.

If the continuous operation of tractors and the establishment of central repair stations meet a real economic need, there would seem to be no reason why such objects could not be achieved in America, in western Europe or in other countries by a process of voluntary cooperation, without "liquidating" any classes and without forcing the farmer or the peasant to give up his cherished sense of a homestead that belongs to him.

A Blue-Letter Day

THE annual eight-oar boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, which makes March 19 a red (pardon! blue) letter day in the 1932 British sporting calendar, is a fixture almost without parallel in the sport world.

An Oxford professor observed, quite a long while ago, that "the boat race and the cricket match are the two anchors of the universities in the heart of the English people," and the only criticism that his remark invites today is that the word "English" seems hardly now to do full justice to the case. The cricket match, and for that matter the Rugby football game, retain a definite insularity in their appeal, but the annual contest along the grimy Thames tideway, from Putney to Mortlake, is all the world's concern. It is so completely comprehensible that nationality, age and sex present not the slightest barrier to understanding.

Nothing illustrates the character of the boat race so well as the heterogeneous crowd that never fails to attend it. Apart from the pull of sentiment, there is little valid reason why the vast majority of these people—a million of them, more or less—should be there, for only a small percentage have the remotest connection with either varsity, or can claim much knowledge of the intricate art of oarsmanship. None but a select few are privileged to follow in the wake of the crews, and the rest have to be content with a fleeting glimpse of the shells, supplemented by such information as can be derived from signals hoisted at various points.

What is the secret of this amazing popularity, the reason for this national pilgrimage? Possibly it is that Britishers have at heart a great admiration for people who do things without reward. The sentiment explains the respect in which the old unpaid members of Parliament were held, and accounts for the esteem enjoyed by those country gentlemen who voluntarily give their services as local magistrates. It may well be that the appeal of the race is the knowledge that, in an age when sport tends more and more toward commercialization, sixteen fresh-cheeked young giants find it abundantly worth while to endure the utmost rigors of training for an event which, rooted deep in national tradition, does not carry with its winning a cup, a medal, a prize of any sort, or (except in a few cases) any special distinction apart from the success of the crew as a crew. It is the genuineness of the thing which appeals.

Taxes and the Automobile

LEADERS of the automotive industry often have asserted that motor vehicles could be taxed out of widespread use. They have held that reasonable taxes on the individual vehicle would net as much, or more, revenue as heavy taxes because they would foster ownership of cars.

They now consider their argument somewhat sustained in the recent announcement by Arkansas officials that during 1932 automobile license plates will be sold on the partial payment plan. Arkansas thus becomes the first State to register cars on a time payment basis.

The situation in Arkansas is this: To make it possible for those who cannot raise the annual registration fee in advance to have the continuous use of their cars, the State is accepting payments on a quarterly basis. By paying one-fourth of the total fee, the motorist gets a sticker which he attaches to the car windshield. At the end of the period another payment of like size brings him a sticker of another color, and so on.

In adopting the new program, Arkansas officials were influenced not only by petitions signed by thousands of citizens, but by the practical consideration that probably from 40,000 to 50,000 vehicles otherwise would not be registered. This, they recognized, meant a heavy loss in revenue, not only in registration charges but also in gasoline taxes.

The new policy does seem to sustain in one instance the automobile industry's point that the motor vehicle is a necessity—not merely to the individual but to the State as well.

Lloyd George's Return

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S return to British politics precipitates the first major opposition to which the National Government has been subjected. Five months ago, when indisposition took this remarkable man away from Westminster, there was at least some possibility of success for his opposition to Mr. MacDonald. Now the position is different. The National Government not only has obtained, but—by initial successes in restoring Britain's economic position—has consolidated in its favor an overwhelming majority of public opinion.

Even so, the Lloyd George opposition cannot be ignored. He has opened his campaign with a strong attack on the protectionist policy of the National Government. Here he has struck shrewdly at Mr. MacDonald's weakest point, for three of the Liberal members of the Cabinet are free traders. There is also an extensive Liberal movement in some constituencies against tariffs and wheat quotas. The London Liberal Federation on March 16 reëlected Mr. Lloyd George as its president and declared it would no longer support the National Government. At the Dumbartonshire by-election on March 18 a Conservative majority of 12,000 was reduced by 9000 owing to the transfer of Liberal votes on the tariff question.

Such influences no doubt will grow or diminish according to whether trade conditions improve or deteriorate under the new policy of tariffs. Mr. Lloyd George hopes to make the position of the free trade Liberal ministers untenable in the Cabinet. Even if he succeeded in this, however, he would not have got very far. Mr. MacDonald would still have a majority in the House of Commons so overwhelming that no subsequent transfer of seats at by-elections could destroy it. Mr. Lloyd George's immediate following in the Commons now numbers precisely three, one of them being his own son and another his daughter. Thirty-two other Liberals headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Sir Donald MacLean, though nominally supporters of the National Government, vote against the Prime Minister on questions of fiscal policy.

But thirty-five other Liberals whose leader is Sir John Simon have become definitely protectionist. There are, besides 370 Conservatives, thirteen Labor members and five independents on whom the National Government can rely. As the entire House of Commons contains only 615 members this means that there is a majority of at least five to one against any opposition with which it is possible for Mr. Lloyd George to associate himself.

Mr. Lloyd George is too experienced a party leader not to have taken full account of these facts. After this first charge against the protectionist front, it will be interesting to see from what angles he may carry on the attack—and on what points he may find it possible to agree with the National Government's policy. He is still the most outstanding figure among the elder British statesmen. The cordiality with which his friends and political opponents alike welcomed him back on March 17 when he occupied once more the long-vacant seat in the House of Commons testifies to the fact that his personal popularity is unabated. But his effect on the future course of British politics will depend more upon whether the issues he embraces develop any substantial measure of popularity.

The Literary Lineage of Jazz

RECENTLY there has been a growing sentiment in some quarters against jazz music in general and jazz singing in particular, if singing it can be called. The objections may to a large extent be justified. However, there arises an interesting question in regard to certain vocal interludes—the "vo-deo-do's" and "hey hey's," the "boop-oop-a-doop's" and "pip-en-dod-eo-dot's," with which lyrical effusions are interspersed.

As far as this aspect of jazz singing is concerned, those who enjoy it appear to have literary grounds for their approval, though they may not be aware of the fact. And that group which finds no semblance of intelligence in the efforts of male quartets might be surprised to learn that the vocal sounds accompanying many modern dance numbers may trace their lineage back to the ballads of the sixteenth century—a period in the development of poetry now considered classical. Some of the added lines to fill out these early verses are seen under the light of cold inspection to contain hardly more reason than our modern "ad libs."

For instance, such classical appendages as "Till Thwick-a-thwack, Thwick, thwack-a-thwack, thwack," or "Dan diddle dan," hardly seem to bespeak great literary value. Nor does ". . . jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo," an invention of the venerable Thomas Nash, merit greater esteem than "hot-cha," or "pop-um de dot" (as used today). And as for the plebeian "hey hey," it may be said to have a direct antecedent in the works of the most famous of all bards; for Shakespeare was fond of such combinations as "with a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino," "hey ding a ding, ding," and other similar expressions of medieval joy.

Since these earlier outbursts were used largely in singing, might not a compromise be reached by combining them with modern pieces? Those who have not quite reconciled themselves to twentieth century "hey-de-hey's" and "hie-de-hie's" would perhaps be partially appeased. And the younger set could hardly object to something like "humbledum, humbledum," or "tweedle, tweedle, twino," as being insufficiently nonsensical.

On the Cheese Standard

CHEESE holds a place of considerable value on the daily menu of many families throughout the world. But hardly would one say that it was "worth its weight in gold." Nevertheless, in the town of Leroy, Saskatchewan, cheese recently has been adopted as the monetary standard.

The reason for the Leroyans' going off the gold standard onto the cheese originated last year when it was proposed to rebuild the cheese factory. Capital for the purpose being difficult to obtain, coupons were issued bearing the factory's promise to pay 50 cents for every 100 pounds of milk, redeemable when the cheese into which the milk was to be made should actually be sold. The plan, which now has been in progress for some time, has proved so satisfactory that milk coupons of the cheese factory are now reported to be circulating in the community as readily as cash.

Some economists, of course, might point out that a cheese standard is almost certain to have some holes in it. For instance, there would be difficulties in setting "foreign exchange" ratios for Gorgonzola, Camembert and Edam. And politicians no doubt are aware of the startling possibilities which would arise with a wide adoption of cheese as a monetary standard. It would seem, for instance, that Switzerland might easily dominate the rest of the world by means of its reserves. Or a nibbling conspiracy in the rodent realm might subject cheese finance to a long period of deflation.

However, the plan sounds interesting. A little examination probably would reveal that the gold standard is still operating in Leroy and that the value of certificates in terms of prices is based on Canadian money. The experiment would seem to show, nevertheless, that intelligent management of affairs is indispensable in the workings of any monetary standard, and that mankind has not yet exhausted its ability to make gold behave.

Editorial Notes

Glass agates are used as valve seats, centering balls, gauging balls, light reflectors, indicator buttons, plate-graining balls, grinding balls, and, when fused with electrical equipment, as electric light bulbs for Christmas tree decorations, but—to the average youngster, about this time of year, they have a far more important use. "Hey, fellers, knuckle down! Shoot!"

The fact that students in Glasgow, Scot., recently collected more than $40,000 for charity in one day rather turns the laugh on some of the Scotch jokes.

A careful landlady is judicious about the roomers she accepts and requires that they present good references. All might well do the same about rumors.

A checkerboard with highly magnetized checkers is now on the market. This should make the game even more attractive than it has been.

One wonders if a person who failed in his payments for one of those installment plan cruises would be compelled to retrace his steps.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Possible Prohibition Revolt—President Making by Advertisement

FEW politicians will take very seriously the assertion of Dr. Clarence True Wilson that should the Republican Party put a resubmission plank in its platform, and President Hoover accept it, the drys will put a third-party ticket in the field. That such action on the part of the Administration would be bitterly resented by the dry element, and probably lead to the defeat of the Republican ticket, is entirely true. But the times are not propitious for launching third tickets. Money is obviously not available.

Every prohibition organization today is severely pressed for funds, not necessarily because of any falling off in the devotion or interest of prohibitionists, but because of a very material falling off in the surplus incomes available for public purposes. The astute discovery of the wets that they could touch a large reservoir of capital by promising the material reduction and even abandonment of income taxes on corporations, if liquor selling could be legalized and the revenues collected at the expense of the poor man and his beer, has given a great financial advantage to that side of the controversy.

A third-party ticket is sometimes a useful object lesson, although more often a disappointment. Theoretically it enables those disapproving of a policy of one of the other old parties to stand up and be counted. But if their disapproval is sufficiently great to lead them to wish to inflict actual discipline, they usually vote for the opposition old party rather than the futile candidacy of men who are running merely as a protest. If a little group of determined wets within the Republican Party shall succeed in forcing a wet plank on the organization, they would find too late that their action had been fatal to success, but I do not think the revolt will take the form that Dr. Wilson has threatened.

* * *

An amateur sleuth in Washington was puzzled by something familiar in the mechanical addresses on political clip sheets, advocating the presidential nomination of Melvin A. Traylor. The postmark was that of a small town in Kentucky, but the mimeographed address on the sheet was reminiscent of something seen before, and seen frequently.

Being a newspaper man he could not let his curiosity go unsatisfied. After carefully comparing the Traylor literature with other matter coming to his office he claimed to be able to identify the work of the mailing machine as that done in the office of a famous press agent, or counsel on public relations, doing business in New York. Suspicion was strengthened by the fact that exceedingly scurrilous printed attacks on President Hoover had for some time been received showing evidence of having passed through the same mailer.

I am not certain of the accuracy of this bit of detective work, but the anecdote does open the way to interesting speculation on the part that a great advertising agency, or a counsel on public relations of the caliber of Ivy Lee or E. L. Bernays, might play in making an obscure citizen bulk large as a presidential possibility. The genius that makes millions of people buy the same tooth paste, or dread the same—sometimes imaginary—disease and purchase a remedy for it, ought to be able to develop the humblest among us into a national figure.

Consider, for example, the revelations of expenditures made by the three chief contenders in the Republican convention of 1920. Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Gov. Frank O. Lowden were shown by the investigation of a committee of the United States Senate to have spent in securing delegates the considerable sums of $1,773,303, $194,393 and $414,984 respectively. Each of these three men was by natural ability, experience and personal character better fitted for the Presidency than the average candidate, but the moral sense of the convention was shocked, it rejected all three and nominated the eminent Senator Harding, who had spent but $113,109.

Consider how much less scandal, and how much happier results would have attended the expenditure of these sums through recognized publicity experts. To begin with, as the expenditures would have been largely for newspaper advertising, no very violent journalistic attacks on the effort to "buy the Presidency" would have been forthcoming. Expert skill would have made the nation "Wood conscious," or would have broken down any "sales resistance" to Senator Johnson's proffer of his political wares.

It may come to that in time. In the Wilson campaigns of 1912 and especially 1916 the most effective work was done through full-page advertising in doubtful states. And as the great agencies and public relations counsel are working on cognate problems all the time, they can better handle political propaganda than the amateurs who tackle it once in four years. And finally they would do the job in a business way, for a price, and a successful candidate would not have to make the head of his press bureau Secretary of the Navy, or Ambassador to the Court of St. James's as has happened in the past.

"Can You Tell Me Where—"

THE plaint in these columns of a stranger struggling with maps and subways in New York, and the good-natured protest of one endowed above the average with a genius for "fixing" things, have reminded me of a humble talent of my own which apparently advertises itself all too plainly to strangers. But perhaps I flatter myself. It may be only that my appearance is sufficiently innocuous to suggest to folk of all ages, nationalities and occupations that they may address me on the street without fear of untoward consequences. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that wherever I go, someone is always asking me the way to somewhere.

I was once a stranger in New York. A young woman spoke to me while I waited on the corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street for the crosstown bus to Riverside Drive.

"I am looking for West End Avenue," she said. "They told me to get off the subway at Eighty-sixth Street and walk one block west. I've walked three blocks, and there isn't any sign of it."

"You took the east side subway," I explained. "West End Avenue is just one block beyond Broadway, but you have to take a Broadway train. Didn't they tell you what car to take?"

"I don't know," she said. "I never look at the signs on the cars."

A bus came and we took it. I assured her that it would carry her to her destination. For her further comfort, I volunteered that it was rather difficult at first, but one soon got used to the ways of New York and its traffic. I had been there only a short time myself. She looked at me with a shade of disdain. "I'm not a stranger," she said. "I've lived in New York all my life."

* * *

I penetrate to hitherto unexplored regions below Washington Square: Foreigners ask me, in hardly comprehensible English, where the tube is, where the subway is, where the "L" is, where the Aquarium is. I wait on the corner for a Fifth Avenue bus: A smartly dressed young woman, whom I put down with just a shade of envy as a typical New Yorker, to Park Avenue born, approaches me and asks me if the bus fare is ten cents. I return from a complicated trip to a remote part of Brooklyn which will end only in a still more remote subway of New Jersey, and which involves the taking of nearly all the subways New York has to offer, to say nothing of the Hudson tubes and a Lackawanna local: In the shuttle I collect a small group of bewildered natives to whom a "shuttle" is something that went out with Penelope. Feeling like the boy in the fairy tale who made the Princess laugh with his magic goose and the followers who could not loose themselves from it, I pilot my charges over routes marked by green lines and black lines to the shuttle train, and thence to Broadway locals or expresses, or whatever type of car they may at the moment prefer. Nor is this the end of it. Arrived at the suburb, I shall, unless I take a taxi, be stopped on my walk from the station to my destination by grocery wagons, department store delivery trucks, and motorists, who will ask me where Tremont Place is, where Mrs. John Z. Smith lives, and is this the road to Hoboken.

Nor is it limited to New York and environs—not by any means. On my way to the station to buy a ticket home from an entirely strange middle western city where I had spent two days—a way carefully inquired beforehand and laboriously followed afterward—I was stopped by a woman who wanted to know the way to the nearest chain grocery store. Having just passed the establishment in question, I pointed it out to her.

I have never been to London, but I hope to go there soon. I am told that I shall find it difficult, almost impossible to find my way about. I do not make so bold as to question this statement, but I cannot resist a smile. I am perfectly sure that before I have been there twenty-four hours I shall have directed someone to Kensington Gardens, or Piccadilly Circus, or the Albert Hall.

B. B. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Alumnus Answers Dean on Beer

IN COLLEGE days we were accustomed to accept the pronouncements of our professors as the final authority on the subject under discussion. They seemed to expect and accept that deference. Has it come about that they now expect acceptance of their views on all matters academic, social, or political?

I believe that I am one of many alumni who resent the activity of some of the Yale faculty in seeking to reëstablish the former drinking traditions, habits and vices. . . .

I have lived in Seattle ever since I left Yale Law School in the summer of 1885. It has been and is a typical American city. . . . With its environs it now numbers about 450,000 people. For twenty-five years the liquor interests were politically able to fasten upon the city a saloon system, by which drunkenness, gambling, and prostitution flourished with such disastrous results that the evils from the use of intoxicants today is but a circumstance compared with the former conditions.

I was a member of the Seattle School Board for a term in 1890 and again in 1910, and we dealt with various drinking parties among the students. Our juvenile court last year had about 2800 cases of neglected and delinquent children, the delinquent numbering about 2000. Not a dozen cases involved the use or possession of liquor. Only one case of notoriety appeared among our nine high schools, and newspapers grossly exaggerated that. That was an average year.

For twenty years I have been one of the Superior Court judges, and the last seven years in charge of the juvenile court, mothers' pensions, insanity, and probate cases. I can state with a certainty based on unusual familiarity with the facts that drunkenness, after the abolition of the saloon, has become insignificant compared with saloon days. There is much drinking, but less crime and poverty resulting therefrom than at any time under the license system. . . .

I have it from reliable professors at our State University in Seattle, with an attendance of over 7000, that intoxication among the students is a minor offense in amount. It is not considered smart among the students to drink. Of course, there are violations of the prohibition laws among young people, . . . [But] the situation in this regard is far less grievous than in any period under legalized traffic.

To the graduate living on the other side of the continent, away from the campus atmosphere and removed from the personal influence of beer-guzzling professors, there comes a sense of humiliation and a feeling of resentment that old Yale will complacently tolerate so shameless and blatant a campaign for a legalized liquor system among the students, a campaign conducted by professors whose instruction and conduct should be an inspiration and stimulating example to our youth. . . .

I believe that Yale alumni at large will condemn the new course on beer drinking proposed by Dean Mendell and disapprove of the zeal of Yale professors in advocating so notoriously the return to a drinking system that has always proven demoralizing to college youth.—*Everett Smith*, in the *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

An Inevitable Alliance

THERE is nothing that terrifies the good American citizen so much as the thought of an alliance with a foreign country.

And, quite frankly, the British citizen has had all he wants of binding entanglements with the affairs of other nations.

Yet the proof is becoming increasingly evident that an Anglo-American alliance exists and grows stronger every day, although it is unrecorded by a document or a signature.

In the Far East, the close understanding is seen by the immediate diplomatic and military coöperation between the British and the Americans.

In Geneva, it is revealed that the American view of disarmament is practically identical with that of Great Britain.

We rejoice that it is so. This is an alliance of temperament, of language, of ideals—an alliance of inevitability.

There will be times when the machinations of international financiers and the distemper of economic distress will bring America and Britain into momentary conflict.

Such moments will not last, and they will become fewer as the years go on.

The Anglo-American alliance cannot be destroyed. It is of the spirit and is indestructible.—*Daily Express* (London).